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Zion's Herald.

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All stationed preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized agents for their locality.

The Outlook.

Private claims against Spain by American citizens on account of alleged illegal arrest, or imprisonment, or loss of property in Cuba, are piling up to a formidable extent at our State Department. Already about eighty of these have been filed. The two largest bills for damages are those of Charles Rosa and Francisco Seiglie for property losses — \$882,840 and \$778,510 respectively. The aggregate of these claims is about \$80,000,000. For many of them Captain General Weyler is responsible.

The largest freight-carrier afloat — the new Hamburg-American line steamer "Pennsylvania" — arrived in New York last week. Her capacity is about 19,000 tons of cargo. Besides this she has accommodations for 200 first cabin, 150 second cabin, and 1,000 steerage passengers. Some idea of her immense size may be gained from her principal dimensions — 585 feet long, 62 feet beam, and 42 feet in depth. She has a double bottom. In speed, of course, she will not be conspicuous, her trial trip having averaged only 14½ knots, but her enormous freight capacity ought to make her a profitable ship to her owners. She will ply regularly between Hamburg and New York.

Mr. Balfour's new Education bill, now before Parliament, is simple in its terms, but unsatisfactory. It simply proposes to appropriate annually from the national treasury five shillings for each pupil in the voluntary (parochial or church) schools. It does not legislate for the board — that is, the public, undenominational — schools. Of course the Nonconformists will protest against subsidizing these Church-of-England schools; and churchmen, on the other hand, will complain because, having their own schools to maintain, they must continue to be taxed to pay for the godless (!) public schools. The kernel of the trouble lies in the fact that the Anglican Church is a State institution and has, therefore, a ground for claiming special privileges and support for schools in which its doctrines are taught as part of the curriculum. Until disestablishment comes, this dual system of schools will continue to give trouble.

Recognizing the impossibility of passing the Nicaragua Canal bill during the present session, Senator Morgan last week withdrew it. He gave notice, however, of his intention to re-introduce it in the special session and to press for its enactment. He also took occasion to pay his respects to British emissaries whom he charged with having worked assiduously to "prevent the consummation of this great duty to our people." He warned Mr. Sherman that "if he were rolled into a Metternich and a Talleyrand, he would find himself overmatched by those little thimble-rigging republics down there who will conspire all the time, in connection with British people and British advisers in the United States, to beat him in any effort to make a new treaty for this canal." Mr. Morgan acknowledges that he has been baffled thus far in his favorite project, but he is determined to win in the end.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, who succeeded in reaching the camp of the Cuban commander-in-chief and interviewed Gen. Gomez, reports that the insurgents are well-disciplined, full of courage, and unalterable in their determination to accept no terms from Spain. The rebel army comprises 41,300 men. They have, however,

less than 25,000 rifles, only 29 cannon of all kinds, and about 3,000 revolvers. Every soldier has a machete. The lack of arms and ammunition is all that prevents a forward movement; there is no lack of soldiers. Gen. Gomez volunteered the statement that with 50,000 men properly armed and equipped and supported by artillery, the Spanish army could be driven from Cuba within three months. Meantime he avoids a decisive engagement, knowing that the rainy season will shortly set in, and Spain all the while must pay \$8,000,000 a month without accomplishing the slightest result.

Two members of the Dominion cabinet — Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. L. H. Davies — spent last week in Washington conferring with President Cleveland, Secretary Olney and leading congressmen with reference to more extended trade relations between the United States and Canada. At present the trade between the two countries amounts to about \$100,000,000 annually; our visitors thought it could be expanded to \$300,000,000. During the last twenty-five years Canada's trade with Great Britain has decreased from \$68,000,000 annually to \$32,000,000, with a corresponding increase in favor of this country. The principal imports from Great Britain are woolen manufactures, a certain brand of fine cotton prints, and books of a certain quality. With a commercial treaty our manufacturers would find a large market in Canada. It is expected that the Dominion will formally propose to the Secretary of State of the next administration the formation of an international commission to consider reciprocity.

The Federal Civil Service.

We learn from the annual report of the Civil Service Commission that the Government employs in its civil service 178,717 persons, of whom 87,107, or less than one-half, have been taken into the classified service; that is, their appointments and grades have been given them for merit alone as ascertained by examination. During the last four years President Cleveland has nearly doubled this branch of the service, having enlarged it from about 49,000 to its present number. There still remain in the unclassified list 91,610 employees, but about three-fourths of these are postmasters of the fourth class, appointed at the discretion of the Postmaster General. These will probably be long transferred to the classified list by executive order. One of the most important reforms was effected when "chiefs of divisions" were brought under the new rule of merit with corresponding tenure of office; formerly these desirable offices had been "plums" for politicians. That the new system works satisfactorily is made evident from the low percentage of removals in the departments in Washington — less than 2 per cent. a year for all causes. The cost to the Government for its civil service is about \$100,000,000 yearly; it is gratifying to learn that it was never so efficient as now.

The Immigration Bill Modified.

Congress has shown a disposition to pass any reasonable measure that would restrict undesirable immigration. The bills hitherto submitted, either by introduction or as the results of conference agreement, have contained provisions so harsh and stringent that the Senate has refused to enact them. The latest agreement of the conferees is so moderate and yet so effective that it passed the House last week by a vote of 217 to 37, and will probably encounter no serious difficulty in its final passage. This new bill permits the admission of illiterate wives and children of immigrants who themselves are eligible; they were excluded in the former measure. The educational test is changed so as to admit any male immigrant otherwise qualified who can read and write the English or some other language; the restriction that he must read and write the language of the country from which he came is thereby modified. Minor changes

have also been made in the section aimed at Canadians who cross the border daily or weekly to engage in work in this country; "male" aliens are still inhibited, however, unless they make declaration before the proper court of their intention to become citizens of this country — the country on which they depend for support. This new measure, if enacted, will certainly improve the quality and greatly restrict the volume of immigration to these shores.

Great Britain's Latest Acquisition.

Great Britain has incorporated a new State on the Niger — the fertile emirate of Nupé. Though an English protectorate, it has been ruled by Mohammedans and has reached a condition of semi-civilization. The country lies on both sides of the middle Niger, and Bida, its capital, is situated a little east of the river, covering an area of five square miles and enclosed in a mud wall. The campaign against it by the Royal Niger Company was made necessary by the oppression of the natives (who constitute four-fifths of the population) on the part of the emir and his persistence in making slave raids contrary to treaty. The expedition consisted of a little over five hundred men, with six Maxim guns and nine hundred carriers, backed by a flotilla of river steamers. With this small force an army of 20,000 men was put to flight and the capital carried by assault. This new acquisition, with the swampy kingdom of Benin south of it now in process of being conquered, will add a generous slice to British possessions in Western Africa.

The Sound Money League.

The continued discussion of bimetalism, and the evident policy of the new administration to bring about, if possible, an international agreement upon some new ratio between gold and silver, with the consequent uncertainty and disquiet, have led the business men of New York to take steps towards forming a national league for the purpose of carrying on during the next four years a campaign of education in sound finance. Affiliated leagues are to be formed in the several States. Already the movement has been endorsed in sixteen cities belonging to fourteen different States, and it promises to commend itself almost universally to thoughtful men of all parties. The reason for this new organization is so well stated in the New York Times that we quote it: —

"Whether we have a high tariff or a low one, whether revenue is raised by duties on imports or by internal taxes, are matters of detail compared with the stability and soundness of the money in which all business is transacted. The country . . . can stand mistaken methods of taxation. It can even stand reckless extravagance in its expenditures and a large ratio of waste. But it cannot stand doubt and fear as to the standard of money. These not only make periods of panic and depression more sure to come, but they act as a sort of slow and continuous panic all the time, paralyzing energy, and depriving industry and intelligence and enterprise of their just rewards."

The Arbitration Treaty.

The Senate was occupied during a large portion of last week in discussing behind closed doors this important convention. If the reports of these executive sessions which were given to the public are trustworthy, opposition to the ratification of the Treaty was based principally on distrust of England and jealousy of senatorial rights. The conviction was expressed that an "entangling alliance" might be read into the proposed agreement for arbitration, and that we should hesitate about submitting all matters in difference, even those involving national honor, to this principle of settlement. The opinion was also given that the full treaty-making power of this country — the President and Senate acting jointly — should previously sit in judgment upon all subjects that were sought to be taken before this high court of arbitration. An amendment was adopted to this effect. Another amendment proposed by Mr.

Chandler was, in substance, a declaration that both the contracting powers, in making this treaty, do it for the purpose of enunciating their belief in the principle of international arbitration and of general disarmament, and express their willingness to make similar treaties with other nations, the feeble as well as the strong. No amendments, however, seemed to satisfy the obstructionists at the last session of Saturday, and further discussion of the matter is postponed, probably until Thursday.

The New Steel Rail Combine.

Only two are in it — Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie — and their interests have been united for the purpose of controlling the steel-rail business of the whole world. The old steel combine, which has existed for many years, and which at one time held the price for steel rails at \$39.50 per ton, has collapsed, and "a two-man trust" has taken its place. It proposes to gain the mastery by offering its product at a rate so low as to defy competition. It began last week by dropping the price from \$25 to \$17 in Chicago, and \$14.25 in Pittsburgh. The principal competitor in this country — the Illinois Steel Company — which has hitherto turned out one-third of the rails used on our roads, attempted to fight the new trust by offering rails at \$18 per ton; it was met by the above cut to \$17; and it is safe to say that no offer can be made by the Illinois Company which will not be cut. Preparation for this new deal has been going on for many years — from the time when Mr. Rockefeller began buying up Lake Superior iron mines. He secured control of the vast deposits in the Mesaba Range above Duluth. While his competitors were sinking deep shafts at large expense, his agents were mining on the surface with scoops and loading into dump-cars. He owned the railroad and the docks, and had new boats of his own built — thus distancing all competition — and brought iron ore to the docks of Lake Erie at a price lower than was ever known. Then he looked for another captain of industry who could cheaply manufacture his cheap ore into steel and iron, and he found him in Mr. Carnegie. The allied interests, with their magnificent facilities, can easily undersell the markets of Europe and South America, and expect to send their products to far-off Australia.

The Situation in Crete.

The fresh outbreak in this turbulent island and the fierce fighting between Christian and Mohammedan Cretans would attract but little attention but for the announced determination of Greece to intervene actively, and the dispatch of her torpedo fleet to the scene of action under the command of Prince George. The island, as our readers know, belongs to Turkey. Of its population 270,000 (or about three-fourths) are Christians, the other fourth Mohammedans. These latter rule, or misrule, the former. They constitute the governing or military class. The story of Turkish oppression is a long and sad one. Last spring the Sultan was prevailed upon to promise reforms — which, it is needless to say, have not been carried out. A Christian governor was indeed appointed, but the gendarmerie has not been reorganized and the condition of affairs has not improved. Geographically the island belongs to Greece. In race and language the Cretans are Greeks; in religion, too, except the Mussulman portion. It is to Crete that Greece looks for the expansion of her kingdom. Thus far she has yielded to the restrictions placed upon her by the European Powers; her present attitude is explicable only on the ground that she is secretly backed by some government sufficiently strong to warrant her bold defiance of Turkey. It is supposed that Russia is the Power that is supporting Greece, and that Turkish troops will be held back to permit the Cretans to fight out the conflict unhindered, put down Moslem rule, and carry out their plan of annexing the island to Greece. Later dispatches announce that the Powers have agreed to occupy the island, and will insist that the Greek flotilla withdraw.

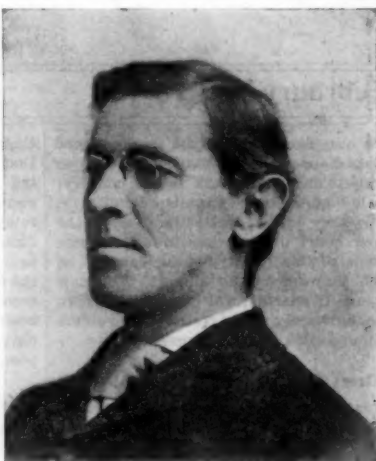
George Washington.

Washington the Man.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the most conspicuous leader in the American Revolution, the commander-in-chief of the republican armies and the recognized "Father of his Country," presents the most complete and commanding figure on the stage of modern history. The eyes of men in distant lands are turned toward him as the just ruler, the true friend of liberty, the incorruptible patriot, and the model man. If there were others who excelled him along special lines, he had no equal in completeness and harmony of character or in the variety and balance of his powers. He was the well-rounded man. We usually denominate exceptional gifts, the out-cropping of particular endowments, genius; but the blending of the great qualities of heart and soul in the actions of a distinguished life constitute a superior order of genius. Washington belonged to this order of compound greatness. Supremely great in no one quality, he combined in a single life great practical sense, sound judgment on large questions, tact in dealing with men, the capacity for action, a love of liberty and progress, and high moral aims.

In studying such a character, men have often been mistaken. It has been the fashion for small critics to call Washington commonplace, tame and goodish. Such men have studied single traits without ever rising to a contemplation of the constellation of excellences combined in his great life. It is as if a man studied the various parts of a watch. No one of them keeps time. It is only when he comes to examine the combination of the parts that he grasps the true idea and significance of the delicate

work is done while other people are asleep." Washington was at once a man of action and of high moral purpose. Though belonging to a favored class, his instincts were liberal and he was unselfish in his devotion to the interests of the people and in his efforts to secure the welfare and permanence of the Republic. All the best elements of a noble manhood were thus



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Prof. Woodrow Wilson.

Author of "George Washington."

combined in the "Father of his Country."

Washington's Supreme Work.

THE grand aim of our republican fathers was the establishment of free institutions on American soil. The work was gradual and slow.

It was in the mid-season of this time of poise, preparation and expectancy that George Washington was born, on the 22d of February, in the year 1732, "about ten in the morning," William Gooch, gentlest of Marlborough's captains, being Governor of Virginia.

George Washington, son of Augustine's Mary his wife was born on 22d February 1732 about ten in the morning & was baptised the 27th April following, the Rev. Mr. Loring, Capt. Christopher Brooke, gentlemen and Mr. Miller's being sponsors.

From "George Washington."

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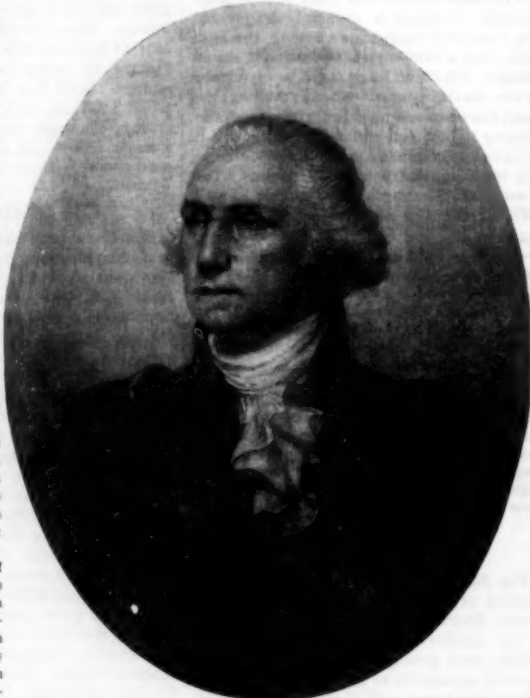
Fac-simile of the Entry of Washington's Birth, in his Mother's Bible.

Potomac, and from it could be seen the broad reaches of the stream stretching wide to the Maryland shore beyond, and flooding with slow, full tide to the great bay below. The spot gave token of the quiet youth of the boy, of the years of grateful peace in which he was to learn the first lessons of life, ere war and the changing fortunes of his country hurried him to the field and to the council. — From Wilson's "George Washington."

mechanism. The greatest men of the world are those who have recognized the true greatness of Washington. Frederick the Great, himself a distinguished leader of armies, greeted Washington not only as a patriot, but as the foremost soldier of the age. We are happy to believe that the narrow view of the "Father of his Country" no longer prevails. The favorable judgment of great men abroad has rectified the estimates of small critics at home. Washington is recognized as great in the rare harmony of the best qualities in his character.

The school education of Washington proceeded hardly beyond the rudiments, save in mathematics, in which he was self-taught. In spelling, grammar and rhetoric he was deficient, as seen in his letters and papers. Sparks, in rubbing out these deficiencies, gave a false impression of his scholarship. His book education was less extensive than that of Abraham Lincoln; the real education of both these men came in service and in dealing with critical conditions. They learned how to do in doing. Washington belonged to the landed gentry of Virginia and as such was a true Englishman of the olden type. There was a rude courtliness about his manners much prized at the time and especially in his circle. He had few books, but kept horses and hounds and indulged in the fox and deer hunt, in the excitement of the dance, and entertained at a well-spread table with fish and game in their season. In his habits he was as rigidly exact as John Wesley or the Duke of Wellington. Gen. Henry Lee said to him, "I am astonished at the amount of work you are able to do." "Sir," was the reply, "I invariably arise at four in the morning and a great deal of my

The foundations were laid deep in the principles of liberty and in the enunciation of the rights of man in the various colonies. The struggle



From "George Washington."

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Washington.

From the portrait by Rembrandt Peale, in the Vice President's Room at the Capitol, Washington.

* George Washington. By Woodrow Wilson. Copiously illustrated by Howard Pyle, Harry Fenn, and Others. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$3.

In this simple volume Prof. Wilson furnishes a masterly view of Washington in his Virginia and colonial settings. He brings into view the Old Dominion, with its ancestral seats like Mount Vernon and the high breeding of its people; the vanishing of French power from the continent; and the advance of the English from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Against this background he draws the gigantic figure of Washington. We see him first as a colonel, then as the leader in the Revolution, and finally as President of the Republic his arms had won. The painting is simple and vivid; the real Washington is given with artistic skill.

against the French in Canada drew the colonies together and gave them the experience in the use of arms indispensable to cope with the mother country in the final uprising. But these were only stages in the creation of the mighty edifice; the capstone was lifted to its place by the adoption of the Federal Constitution, securing a more perfect and durable union of the States in the great republic. The Constitution was the crowning work, the masterpiece of the fathers. In it are embodied the essential principles of free government and the practical provisions for the maintenance and operation of republican institutions. It is the most remarkable political constitution ever framed by man. Though adopted with hesitancy by many of the colonists, the instrument has more than realized the most sanguine expectations of the framers.

In this work of building the nation Washington had honorable part. He was early in training and kept his hand in till the completion of the majestic enterprise. Often a leading actor, his character and counsels were always influential on the side of republican institutions. Perhaps no one in those times had a clearer view of the needs of the hour than General Washington. He moved right forward from the initial undertakings to the completion of the new government by the adoption of the Constitution. Some of the patriots hesitated and had to feel their way; Washington saw clearly the steps necessary to be taken, and in spite of much opposition he moved steadily toward the goal.

It is hardly too much to say that Washington was indispensable to the achievement of American liberty and the establishment of that liberty on the basis of the Constitution. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, he was the best trained and most reliable soldier of the thirteen colonies. The problem was how to conquer a proud military nation with a handful of raw recruits. It could not be done at a dash; the process must be slow and indirect; the flank movement was the only one admissible. In the long delays inevitable in such a type of warfare, the armies could be held together only by a commander in whose ability and integrity both the people and the soldiers

only, but in wise delay and the defeat of the enemy's purpose. Frederick the Great reckoned the campaign of Trenton a masterpiece of strategy and good soldiery. However that may be, he won more in the long run by delays and by holding the enemy at bay than in the rush



From "George Washington."

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Thomson, the Clerk of Congress, Announcing to Washington his Election to the Presidency.

Charles Thomson, the faithful and sedulous gentleman who had been clerk of every Congress since that first one in the old colonial days fifteen years before, got away on his long ride to Mount Vernon to notify Washington of his election (April 7, 1789). Affairs waited upon the issue of his errand. Washington had for long known what was coming, and was ready and resolute, as of old. There had been no formal nominations to the presidency, and the votes of the electors had lain under seal till the new Congress met, and found a quorum; but it was an open secret who had been chosen President, and Washington had made up his mind what to do. Mr. Thomson reached Mount Vernon on the 16th, and found Washington ready to obey the summons at once. He waited only for a hasty ride to Fredericksburg to bid his aged mother farewell. . . . On the morning of the 16th he took the northern road again, as so often before, and pressed forward on the way for New York.

The setting out was made with a very heavy heart, for duty had never seemed to him so unattractive as it seemed now, and his diffidence had never been so distressing. . . . He did not doubt that he was doing right; he doubted his capacity in civil affairs, and loved the sweet retirement and the free life he was leaving behind him. Grief and foreboding did not in the least relax his proud energy and promptness in action. He was not a whit the less resolute to attempt this new role, and stretch his powers to the uttermost to play it in a masterful fashion. He was only wistful and full of a sort of manly sadness; lacking not resolution, but only alacrity. — From Wilson's "George Washington."

of battle. A few great battles would have consumed armies that could not have been replaced; the delay wore out the opposition, while it conserved his own forces. Washington was hardly less important in securing the establishment of the Constitution. Leading men feared it as another Trojan horse; the great influence of



From "George Washington."

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Mount Vernon at the Present Day.

reposed implicit confidence. Washington was the one man who held the country. There were other men powerful in their localities; Washington was a continental man, having large influence in the colonies north and south. Men believed in him; they could trust his judgment and capacity to deal with the situation. If he could not handle such armies as were led by Napoleon or Grant, he used those entrusted to him by the colonies to the very best advantage. His generalship appears not in the battle

Washington, who presided at the convention, was a most important aid in carrying the measure through. In view of all these facts, we may reckon the establishment of the Constitution the crowning work of George Washington.

Washington's Religious Life.

WASHINGTON, like many of the world's greatest men, had a profound religious instinct. He believed in God and in the realities of the invisible world. No less assured was

his belief in the supreme divinity and gracious revelation of Jesus Christ. Religion presented itself to him in an institutional and confessional form. He was born and nurtured in the Church of England, and he loved its doctrines, forms and ceremonies, even though his tastes were

Washington—Lessons for Us.

A GREAT human life is a lesson-book out of which men learn more readily and effectually than from the printed volume. The teaching thus becomes incarnate and the lesson proceeds from one who has tastes and sympathies in common with the learner. These common sympathies make an admirable medium of communication. Washington, the representative republican, has become by his example and words the teacher of the world. What the books had failed to do for democracy has been accomplished by the man of the people.

The life of Washington has for us an important lesson of faith, hope and courage along the dark passages of life. He lived in a time which tried the souls of men. The situation was desperate. The odds were against the Americans—so much so that many of the most intelligent and wealthy people considered the case hopeless. They abandoned the republican cause and ranged themselves on the side of established order, not doubting that the government must in the long run prevail. A great nation was at war with thirteen poor colonies; trained armies were bearing down on a handful of raw recruits. Dark experiences came on the way from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. In the terrible winter at Valley Forge men perished with hunger and cold—conditions which might well cause the stoutest heart to quail. In all these passages, terrible as they were, Washington never lost faith in the possibility of free government. He was steadfast in the darkest hour. He had faith in republican principles, and when the clouds were thickest he saw the silver edge on the horizon as he courageously battled and waited for the dawn of the new day of liberty. To such indomitable pluck ultimate defeat was hardly possible.

The importance of having the right man at the head in such a time is impressively taught in this instance. If we had had Arnold or Gates, or some other one of twenty leaders, the Supreme Intelligence only knows what would have been the fate of liberty on this continent. We can never be sufficiently grateful that Washington was raised up to lead our armies and to guide the nation to assured success. So far as we can judge, Washington was the one man able to solve the difficult problem of liberty and statecraft, and America was thus fortunate in finding the ideal man to lead—a man at once intelligent, judicious, patriotic and courageous.

The moral qualities of a great leader, especially in a crisis, are invaluable. The character and example of Washington were as powerful

titles of honor. After seven years in war, he delivered up his authority to the Continental Congress from whom he had received it; and after eight years in the Presidency he refused a re-election and returned to the simple pleasures of domestic and agricultural life at Mount Vernon. Though uncrowned, he was recognized as the most kingly man of the race. The honors accorded to this plain citizen are refused to most kings and emperors. He was the unselfish patriot whose memory the world delights to honor.

ful than others. Though not as brilliant or powerful as Shakespeare, Wordsworth and the gentle Cowper were both men of genius. Bonaparte was a military genius; but so was the heavier Grant and the finely-balanced Washington. Though not in the same way as Napoleon, Washington was intense and powerful. Though they never flamed out at the chimney-top, the fires in the depths of his soul

burned with a steady and intense glow.

The mild yet forceful genius of Washington is seen in several ways. He possessed an accurate knowledge of his time. He knew the conditions of the people and country. Many leaders of the people in the Revolution failed to know their times and the real situation of things in the country. At this we ought not to be surprised, for it is not given to many men to know accurately the condition of things about them. Men who were regarded as the most astute followed the Tory lead and went down in the wreck of the Tory craft. If Washington had known the American cause and people no better than the Tory leaders, the Revolution would have proved a failure. But he was one of the few who knew his country in the crisis through which it was passing. Even among the republican leaders few equaled him. He belonged to a small inner circle in which were found the Adamses, Franklin, Jefferson and Hamilton, with a few others, who read the situation as they would read a book. They felt the change in the political atmosphere. The spirit of liberty had fallen upon them, and they knew how to prophesy and point out the way to the struggling colonies. They had put their hand to the plough without any intention of looking back. Men with such insight and convictions dare to venture, and if need be to die, for a great cause.

Washington possessed a rare knowledge of men. He knew their needs,

their aspirations, and the motives which influence them. He knew the American people, in other colonies as well as his own, and the measure of reliance to be placed on their patriotism. With a leader of less insight the Revolution would have proved a failure, and the colonies, after a protracted struggle, would have fallen back under the sway of England, and the hopes of liberty on this continent would have perished. America and the cause of human liberty were fortunate in finding a leader who made a correct estimate of the conditions about him. He knew his time and people and felt the impulse which bore him on to ultimate and complete success.

Washington held a proper estimate of the foreign influences with which he had to deal. He knew not only America; he knew the world of his time. None of the nations loved liberty, but he saw clearly how the prejudices of England and France could be set off against each other and this without complicating America in the affairs of Europe. If we take all these facts into account, we must be prepared to see in Washington, not simply a plain man of good sense and a generous heart, but a man of profound genius who had both great purpose and the power to attain great ends.



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Eleanor Parke Custis.

From the painting in possession of General Custis Lee.

Those who saw him now at Mount Vernon thought him gentler with little children than with Mrs. Washington even, and remembered how he had always shown a like love and tenderness for them, going oftentimes out of his way to warn them of danger, with a kindly pat on the head, when he saw them watching the soldiers in the war days. Now all Mount Vernon looked forward to the evening. That was "the children's hour." He had written sweet Nelly Custis a careful letter of advice upon love matters, half grave, half playful, in the midst of his Presidency, when the troubles with England were beginning to darken; she had always found him a comrade, and had loved him with an intimacy very few could know. Now she was to be married, to his own sister's son, and upon his birthday, February 22, 1798, she begged him to wear the "grand embroidered uniform," just made for the French war, at her wedding; but he shook his head and donned instead the worn buff and blue that had seen real campaigns. Then the delighted girl told him, with her arm about his neck, that she loved him better in that. — From Wilson's "George Washington."

simple and his manners plain. In his devotions he was never enthusiastic or fervid. His religious duties were performed with the same deliberation and regularity which marked other parts of his conduct.

Washington was a constant church-goer. He was a member and vestryman in the Pohick Church near Mount Vernon and a vestryman also in the church at Alexandria. At one of these places of worship he was found when at home on the Sabbath. No minor obstacles were allowed to detain him from the house of God. Rev. Lee Masie, the rector of the Pohick Church, assures us that "during the war he not unfrequently rode ten or twelve miles, ever so deeply reverent that it produced the happiest effect on the congregation." Mr. Custis in his reminiscences of Washington says he was especially careful to be present on sacramental occasions. In his inaugural he says: "I shall always strive to prove a faithful and impartial patron of vital religion." While pronounced in his own views of religious truth and in his ecclesiastical attachments, he was tolerant and appreciative of other forms of faith. His tolerance, however, never extended to a complacent view of infidelity. He believed the welfare of the nation would be best conserved by the maintenance and exemplification of the Christian faith by the people.

Washington was a strict observer of the Lord's Day. He allowed no work on that day, nor did he indulge in any form of recreation. He rode out only in going to church, and received no callers. While President he admitted no one on the Sabbath but Jonathan Trumbull, who had been his private secretary during the war and remained ever after an intimate friend. In the house of God he was ever a reverent worshiper, participating joyfully in the various acts of devotion. In the army he demanded reverent attention to the public services performed by the chaplain.

We have abundant evidence that he observed private as well as public devotion. Rev. Mr. Davies informs us that he was often found in his place of private prayer during the terrible winter at Valley Forge, and this was no doubt his habit at other times in the war. Robert Lewis, his nephew and private secretary, says: "I accidentally witnessed Washington's private devotions in his library both morning and evening. On these occasions I saw him kneel prostrate with the Bible open before him. I learn this to have been his daily practice." The Bible and the Prayer Book were most frequently in his hands and were read with special diligence on Sunday. On Sunday evenings he often had a gospel sermon read in addition, the old English divines having the preference.

"A man inspired; And, through the heat of conflict, keeps the law In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw."



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Death of Washington.

The quiet days went by without incident. He served upon a petty jury of the county when summoned; and was more than content to be the simple citizen again, great duties put by, small ones diligently resumed. Once and again his anger flamed at perverse neglects and tasks ill done. Even while President, he had stormed to find his horses put to the chariot with unpolished hoofs upon a day of ceremony. But old age, and the consciousness of a life-work done, had added serenity now to his self-control; and at last the end came, when he was ready. On the 12th of December, 1799, he was chilled through by the keen winds and cold rain and sleet that beat upon him as he went his rounds about the farms. He spent the evening cheerfully, listening to his secretary read; but went to bed with a gathering hoarseness and cold, and woke in the night sharply stricken in his throat. Physicians came almost at dawn, but the disease was already beyond their control. Nothing that they tried could stay it; and by evening the end had come. He was calm the day through, as in a time of battle; knowing what befell him, but not fearing it; steady, noble, a warrior figure to the last; and he died as those who loved him might have wished to see him die. The country knew him when he was dead; knew the majesty, the nobility, the unaltered greatness of the man who was gone, and knew not whether to mourn or give praise. He could not serve them any more; but they saw his light shine already upon the future as upon the past, and were glad. — From Wilson's "George Washington."

The Genius of Washington.

GENIUS is nothing more than a natural and intense bent of mind along some particular line of thought or action. In the last



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Mrs. Washington's Arrival at Headquarters, Cambridge.

The monotony of the long, anxious season was broken at Cambridge by a touch now and again of such pleasures as spoke of home and gracious peace. In midwinter Mrs. Washington had driven into camp, come all the way from Virginia, with proper escort, in her coach and four, her horses bedridden in their livery of scarlet and white, and she had seemed to bring with her to the homely place not only the ceremonious habit, but the genial and hospitable air of Virginia as well. Many a quiet entertainment at headquarters coaxed a little ease of mind out of the midst of even that grim and trying winter's work while she was there. — From Wilson's "George Washington."

as his sword, and indeed enabled him to accomplish what could never be gained by the sword. The reputation of Washington as a pure and patriotic man was any time worth to the American cause ten thousand men in the field.

Washington furnished an example of unselfish devotion to the cause such as had never been witnessed in the world's history. He sought no throne for himself; he would have no crown when this was urged. In the high offices he filled he would accept no salary and wished no

analysis genius is found to consist in insight and force of will—the capacity to understand the situation and the power to carry out one's design. With genius these are birth gifts. The man born with will and intelligence, with an open eye and a determined mind, able at once to see what ought to be done in any particular situation and to have the purpose to do it, is a genius. But all geniuses are not alike. There are degrees and orders of genius. Some are much greater, broader, more intense and power-



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NEW ERA DAWNING IN JAPAN.

Rev. Julius Soper, D. D.

WONDERFUL changes are now going on in Japan — much greater than many are conscious of. The "anti-foreign" feeling, which was so rife from 1869 to 1895, is fast dying out. A new spirit is coming "over the dreams of the people." A new era is dawning.

The late war with China has had much to do with this changed condition of things. In the first place, this war showed clearly that a Japanese could be a true follower of Christ as well as a loyal subject of the Mikado. Scores of earnest Christians fought bravely on the field of battle for their country's honor and prestige; not a few even falling and dying. Before the war the off-repeated cry was, "No loyal Japanese can be a true follower of Christ." We seldom hear this cry now.

A second result of this war is the broader vision and deeper sympathies awakened in the minds of the people. A recent writer, referring to the events of 1896, says: "What reward has the nation won by the recent Japan-China war? The answer should be, the cosmopolitan spirit and the idea of personality. Compared with these things, Formosa is but a grain of sand in the desert, and the indemnity of 300,000,000 taels amounts to nothing. Jingoism and conservatism, which were once so prevalent in our society, have been almost rooted out by the war."

A third result of this war is the revelation to the Japanese of some of the weaker sides of their nature. A spirit of criticism of their own customs, as well as the lives of their officials, has shown itself of late. They now see that much self-glory, and not merely righteousness, was at the root of the war. Besides, they see the corruptions of society as never before. Recently articles have appeared in public print that would not have been tolerated before and during the war. One Japanese writer in particular severely criticizes the officials, and uses expressions similar to the following — the vanity and self-conceit of the people; insincerity and dishonesty in business dealings; corruption of society, especially in the official circles. I hope these writers will not overdo the matter. They need to be careful of the how, when and where.

So much for the direct results of the war. The attitude of Buddhism towards Christianity is undergoing marked changes. They (the Buddhists) are even now seeking to establish friendly relations with Christian preachers and teachers. A meeting with this end in view was held early last fall in Tokyo. Several Christians attended this meeting — most of them, however, being of the more "liberal sort." Buddhism would very gladly accept some of the teachings and ceremonies of Christianity if thereby she could render abortive the efforts to Christianize Japan. The writer quoted above says: "Whether such a movement [blending Buddhism and Christianity] can successfully be carried out is very difficult to settle at present, but there is no doubt in the fact that this meeting is the sign which shows that Christianity is now recognized on an equal footing with other religions." This same writer says: "As to the once flourishing controversies of the 'new theology,' we may say there is none at present. The field of works has been widened by the war, and there is scarcely room for philosophical and theological discussions. There is every opportunity of preaching the Gospel among the people of different ranks. The Department of Education, which has been regarded as against the use of the Bible in schools, through one of its higher officials recently informed a guest at the office that the Department would consent to the use of the Bible in the schools." Shades of the Tycoons! These are significant straws.

The government is now giving much attention to the development and efficiency of their school system. They are establishing new schools yearly of different grades. This is why it is now so difficult to keep up our Christian schools. The appointments and facilities of

these government schools are such as to make it almost impossible to compete with them; and then the graduates of the government schools have opened to them roads of preferment and opportunities of employment that Christian schools cannot offer. I predict that our educational work will in time be confined largely to preparation of young men for the ministry. This may not be lamented, if once Christian ethics becomes the moral standard of the Japanese, and Christian teachers are largely employed in their schools. Still there will doubtless always be room for distinctly Christian schools.

The attitude of the people at large has also changed toward Christianity. In the large cities there is still much indifference, but in many of the interior towns and country districts there is not only a kindly feeling toward missionaries and Japanese preachers, but a spirit of earnest inquiry. Never were the openings for Christian work more inviting than at present. In nearly every community the Gospel receives a respectful and attentive hearing, and the revival spirit is prevalent.

During the Christmas holidays I spent eight days in evangelistic work in country towns and villages. The condition of affairs was a revelation to me. The pastors and members are alive as never before. Revivals are now the order of the day. A great religious tide seems to be about to roll over the land. Old churches that seemed almost dead a few months ago, are now wonderfully revived and engaged in active religious and benevolent work. In one place (fifty miles from Tokyo) a few months ago only five or six regularly attended the Sunday services; now a large number attend, and almost daily are added to this church such as "are being saved." In this church there are a number of young men. They have a kind of Christian association among themselves — in fact, an embryo Epworth League — and are doing benevolent work. At the beginning of the year these young men went through their town (in fact, quite a large city) with a cart, from house to house, and collected rice and other articles of food to send to three orphanages as New Year's gifts. Many did not even know of the existence of these orphanages. They are all three not far from Tokyo; they were established by Japanese Christians, and depend upon the public charity. Several orphanages have been established since the great earthquake at Nagoya in 1891. The people gladly give rice, etc., scarcely a house refusing. What an object-lesson! These same young men afterwards went to other places not far away, and met with similar success, the people everywhere gladly responding. No wonder at a public meeting we held at this place one night we had a crowded house. The power of the Lord was manifest. The preachers (three of them theological students) and the writer preached with a freedom and power that deeply impressed all present. We had an after-service; a number remained, and we had a glorious prayer-meeting. There were several seekers; twelve gave their names as inquirers. The kingdom is coming!

Aoyama, Tokyo, Jan. 16.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

THE Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its annual session in the chapel of the Book Concern in New York city on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 10 A. M., and adjourned in the afternoon of the following Friday. This committee, as appointed by the last General Conference, comprises the following members: District representatives — S. O. Benton, Henry Spellmeyer, C. C. Wilbor, D. S. Hammond, W. F. Whitlock, J. E. Wilson, G. O. Robinson, O. P. Miller, S. W. Trousdale, D. L. Rader, Horace Reed, Harry Swann, H. A. Salzer, G. M. Booth. Local committee at New York — E. B. Tuttle, J. E. Andrus, T. J. Preston. Local committee at Cincinnati — Richard Dymond, J. N. Gamble, R. T. Miller.

All these were present except Mr. R. T. Miller, who was detained by the severe illness of Mrs. Miller. The committee organized for the quadrennium by the election of W. F. Whitlock, of the Fifth District, as chairman, and S. O. Benton, of the First District, as secretary. The standing committees were constituted as follows: On Reports of Agents — J. N. Gamble, T. J. Preston, H. A. Salzer, C. C. Wilbor, O. P. Miller; Periodicals and Editors' Reports — W. F. Whitlock, D. L. Rader, Richard Dymond, J. E. Wilson, G. M. Booth; Salaries and Dividends — J. E. Andrus, Horace Reed, G. O. Robinson, E. B. Tuttle, S. O. Benton; Report to the Annual Conferences — Richard Dymond, D. S. Hammond, S. W. Trousdale, Harry Swann, Henry Spellmeyer.

The Bishops, publishing agents and editors were cordially invited to meet with the committee at its public sessions, and to furnish such information pertaining to their departments and work as they might desire to give.

The reports and exhibits of the publishing agents gave evidence of a sound financial condition at each of the Book Concerns, though sales and profits have somewhat diminished under the general business depression. The net capital of the New York Concern is \$2,060,774.56, and the sales for the last fiscal year were \$856,495.43. The Western Concern reports a net capital of \$1,299,305.88, and sales to the amount of \$987,517.95.

From the report of Dr. G. P. Maino, treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, it appeared that the disbursements for the past year were \$93,738.54,

while the receipts were only \$80,216.95. Only the fact that there was a balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year saved the treasurer from embarrassment in meeting the episcopal claims. The balance now remaining is so small that a serious deficit must be announced in the next report unless the churches shall be much more dutiful in raising their apportionments for the coming year. The rate of apportionment remains the same, namely, one and one-fourth per cent. on the pastoral claims, including house rent.

Reports were received from the editors of the various official periodicals of the church and from the general secretary of the Epworth League. These reports contained much information of interest and many important suggestions for the consideration of the committee.

A dividend of \$100,000 was appropriated for distribution to the Annual Conferences. This is \$25,000 less than that of last year. It was a matter of great regret to the committee that the higher figures of last year could not be repeated, but in view of the present monetary stringency, the imperative need of new and improved machinery, and the large amount of subsidies granted by the last General Conference, the reduction seemed a necessity.

Very careful consideration was given to the salaries and allowances for support, which, under the Discipline, are determined by this body. The amounts for the Bishops in effective relation, publishing agents, editors, general secretary of the Epworth League, and the widows of deceased Bishops, were continued as last year. The recommendation of the General Conference that "the most generous appropriation" be made for the Bishops in non-effective relation received the practical approval of the committee. Provision was also made for the salary of I. Garland Penn, who has just been elected by the Board of Control as assistant secretary of the Epworth League.

Dr. J. W. Shank was elected editor of the *Omaha Christian Advocate*, and Dr. A. N. Fisher editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*. The appointment of Dr. C. B. Spencer as editor of the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate* was approved, as also that of Dr. E. J. Cooke as editor of the *Methodist Advocate-Journal*.

The reports adopted concerning the official periodicals of the church indicated a general approbation of their editorial and business management. The German Methodists were

commended as having one subscriber to the *Christian Apologist* for every three members, and also a large proportionate subscription list for *Haus und Herd*. The *Western, Northwestern*, and *Central Christian Advocates* were complimented on the new form so recently assumed, and the *Southwestern* was congratulated on its enlargement. Plan for the improvement of the *Intermediate Lesson Quarterly*, the *Sunday School Advocate*, and the *Sunday School Classmate* were approved, and a large increase in the allowance for correspondence and illustration was granted for the last two. Contemplated modifications of the *Christian Advocate* were heartily indorsed, and the proposed changes were referred, with power to act, to the Eastern Agents and the local committee at New York, together with S. O. Benton, Henry Spellmeyer, C. C. Wilbor, and D. S. Hammond as district representatives.

It was recommended that an agent be employed by each of the publishing houses for the special business of working in co-operation with the pastors to increase the circulation of our periodical literature.

The committee, as required by the Discipline, prepared a report to the Annual Conferences and requested the Bishops to see that it shall be read before the Conferences over which they may severally preside. It was also ordered that the substance of this important document be printed in all of the official papers.

The publishing agents at New York were commended for recent changes in the organization and management of certain departments of their business. The conviction was declared that the manufacturing departments of the Eastern Concern should be removed in the near future from Fifth Avenue to some other location, and that the space now occupied by these departments should be made productive of a greater income by rentals. With such a change in view the agents were instructed to gather all necessary information, prepare plans, estimate costs, secure offers for locations, and report upon these matters at the next annual meeting.

Cincinnati was fixed upon as the place for the annual meeting in February, 1898.

A sensation has been caused in Iowa by the decision of the Supreme Court rendered last week, to the effect that the Malt Liquor law does not apply to cities under special charters. This restores the prohibitory law in Davenport, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Keokuk, and several smaller cities.

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The Conferences.

N. E. Southern Conference.

Norwich District.

At *Stafford Springs*, Rev. J. I. Bartholomew and people have been holding services most of the month of January. Rev. W. F. Davis preached watch-night and assisted for a part of two weeks. Several conversions and a deep interest among the church membership resulted from the special work.

Rev. J. H. James is active as ever as agent of the Connecticut Temperance Union. His annual report of Jan. 18 shows 210 sermons and addresses delivered during the past year. He used the stereopticon very effectively in his work. On the evening of Sunday, Jan. 31, he delivered his lecture, "Pictures on the Dial Plate of Progress," in the Union Congregational Church, Rockville. The occasion was the monthly union service of evangelical churches of the city. The audience was very large and appreciative. The pictures were fine and the lecture exceedingly interesting and helpful. The calls for his services are continuous, and he has visited every town in the State. Our Methodist pastors would find it wise to invite him to spend a Sunday with them or to give them a week-evening address. He will help the temperance sentiment in church and Sunday-school and give a healthful uplift by his presence.

At *Hockanum* Rev. James A. Wood and his people are holding extra meetings. Recent storms have so blocked the roads as to make traveling difficult, and the attendance, in consequence, is small. But matters in the charge are in a good condition and progressing encouragingly. At the fourth quarterly conference, Jan. 26, a unanimous invitation to return for the fifth year was given the pastor, and the Bishop was requested to return him. The work undertaken by Mr. Wood at *East Hartford* proves very encouraging. He is very popular in the charge and the local papers speak in appreciation of his work.

Rev. W. C. Newell is closing his fifth year at *Moodus*. He finds larger congregations and more enthusiasm and deeper spiritual interest than at any previous time during this pastorate. The Epworth League is flourishing and helpful. Their Sunday evening services are deeply spiritual. During the past year they have raised over \$100. Rev. J. L. Pitner gives his war lecture, "Boots and Saddles," on March 10. Mr. Newell is to "write up" the Conference for the *Hartford Times*.

Rev. J. S. Wadsworth is desired by the *South Manchester* church to remain as their pastor for another year—the quarterly conference so informing the presiding elder. The revival has been most glorious in its history and a large number must certainly be added to this and the other churches of the vicinity. We hear that other prominent churches are inquiring about Mr. Wadsworth, but to remove him at this time even to a wider field of activity would be little short of calamity to this people.

Rev. E. P. Phreaner is also requested to remain at *North Manchester*.

A large party of members of the League and their friends in *Rockville*, in spite of the severe storm on the evening of Jan. 22, quietly filled the parsonage and succeeded in giving a genuine surprise to the pastor, Rev. W. J. Yates. A bunch of carnations and smilax was presented by the president, F. C. Prosbey, in congratulation of the pastor upon his birthday two days previous. A beautiful Dresden clock was placed secretly in the study where the pastor afterward discovered it. The social evening which followed was enjoyable and helpful. Music and refreshments were not forgotten. The League is at work in all departments and is a valuable help to the church. At the fourth quarterly conference, Feb. 6, the desire of the church for the return of the pastor was unanimously expressed. In spite of the severe business depression in the city the current expenses are in better condition than usual at this time of the year and are fully covered for the whole year by subscriptions. This has not been accomplished without strenuous exertion on the part of the official board and generous giving on the part of all the church.

As Conference approaches and the fourth quarterly conferences are being held, much interested and interesting talk of probable pastoral changes. There are but two pastors on this district who must move by reason of the five years' limit. Revs. Jacob Betts and W. C. Newell have each served their present charges the full time, and so *East Glasbury* and *Moodus* expect to greet new pastors after the Conference. Five pastors have spent four years in their present appointments; five have been three years; twenty-four are finishing the second year; and eleven are on their first year.

It is not anticipated that any more changes will be made than are necessary. In most cases the churches seem well satisfied to have the present pastoral relations continue, and have so signified their desire in the quarterly conference. In some places the salary will probably be advanced. In more places it must of necessity be reduced on account of the severe business depression or special losses. *Pawcatuck* has been especially pressed by the failure in business of those who gave employment to large numbers of our people, but there is determination to do all possible for the church. A recent fire at *Tolland* destroyed the only manufacturing industry of the place. Rev. J. B. Ackley expects to remove in the spring from this charge, which he has faithfully served two terms of three years each.

It is rumored that some men who have been a shorter time in their present fields have seen beckoning hands and heard calls which may result in their going farther and perhaps higher.

Keep on Coughing

If you want to. If you want to cure that cough get *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*. It cures coughs and colds.

As a whole, the district is very largely relying upon Presiding Elder Bates to recommend the right things to Bishop Newman, and resting there.

A notable fact in the quarterly conferences of the district thus far held for the fourth quarter is the unanimity with which they have acted. Wherever a return of the present pastor has been requested, it has been done unanimously, and wherever a change has seemed desirable all have agreed without a dissenting voice.

New Bedford District.

Provincetown.—The pastors of all the churches delivered a temperance sermon in their pulpits, Jan. 31, by request of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Young People's Club of Centenary Church, on Monday evening, Feb. 1, had "An Evening with Cuba." Miss Nathalie Ryder gave a paper on "The Geography, Population, Products and Commerce of Cuba." Pictures on the Dial Plate of Progress, in the Union Congregational Church, Rockville. The occasion was the monthly union service of evangelical churches of the city. The audience was very large and appreciative. The pictures were fine and the lecture exceedingly interesting and helpful. The calls for his services are continuous, and he has visited every town in the State. Our Methodist pastors would find it wise to invite him to spend a Sunday with them or to give them a week-evening address. He will help the temperance sentiment in church and Sunday-school and give a healthful uplift by his presence.

Bryantville.—The death of Rev. Christopher P. Flanders, reported in the papers, occurred Jan. 23, from heart disease. He attempted to preach on the 17th, as usual, but taken ill and closed the service. For several days he was very weak, but insisted on being up and dressed. On the Friday evening preceding his death he had the class-meeting changed, and the service was conducted at his home. He participated with his usual earnestness and sang with a good strong voice, even carrying one hymn alone. During the day he had been uncommonly free from asthma. That night he went to sleep feeling more hopeful, but before morning he had passed away, the doctor thinks without awakening. The funeral took place at Brookfield, at the residence of Mrs. Flanders' brother, Professor Gibson, of Woburn, recently married daughter of Mr. Flanders. As a man, Mr. Flanders was unassuming, gentle, and thoroughly good. He came to this Conference as a supernumerary of the New Hampshire Conference, for health's sake. Those who have been privileged to know him have found him to be scholarly, bright, and of sterling worth.

North Truro.—Mr. John B. Anderson gave a lecture on temperance in this church, Feb. 2. A supper was served. The proceeds went to pay the organist.

Falmouth.—Rev. G. S. Dodge, of Woods Holl, read an able paper on "Some Methods of Church Work," at the recent neighborhood convention.

South Carver.—A holiness convention was held in the new church, Jan. 22 and 23. Rev. W. D. Woodward, of Westport Point, was present with other ministers and preached. The Middleboro *News* says: "The truth was presented very acceptably, and the convention was spiritual and helpful to those who attended." Since the new edifice was erected, religious services in the daytime have been demanded; previously only evening services were held. The Sunday-school numbered 41, Jan. 24. Rev. E. A. Hunt, the pastor, is closing his fourth year very successfully.

Bourne.—Rev. Dr. Morrison and his wife have been quite ill with the grippe at the home of their son in Providence, but are now improving.

Taunton.—Twelve pastors of this city in the following denominations—Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Unitarian and Catholic—were united in holding union religious services in the Taunton Theatre Sunday night during the month of February. The preachers were selected by ballot, and are: Rev. J. P. Forbes, Unitarian; Rev. C. A. Stenhouse, Methodist; Rev. S. V. Cole, Congregational; Rev. O. J. White, Baptist; A chorus choir of about 150 voices is to give a service of song, and local vocalists will give their talent to enriching this part of the service. There is a very delightful Christian spirit among the ministers, and the effort is intended to arouse the moral consciousness of non-churchgoing people. The meetings are held at 8 o'clock in the evening, after all church services are closed.

Correction.—The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, published in Chicago, has reached this district, and on examination discloses a pardonable ignorance of our geography. This district is entirely within the State of Massachusetts, and all items in this column copied into the *Northwestern* should be referred to the above State and not to Connecticut. We are very jealous about this matter. Let justice be done!

Brocton and Vicinity.

Brocton Social Union.—The last meeting, which was held at Franklin Church, on Monday evening, Jan. 25, was a pleasant one. After the supper had been well discussed Dr. F. D. Blakeslee, principal of East Greenwich Academy, was introduced and made a brief address. The main address of the evening was by Bishop Mallie. It was thoughtful, stimulating and well received. The Bishop made a rapid sketch of New England life in its former period, traced the growth of Methodism in New England, and set forth her work here. He spoke with enthusiasm of the great educational institutions of our church, and of the results attained through these institutions, and closed with an urgent plea for aggressive evangelistic work in all the churches.

Preachers' Meeting.—An interesting session was held at Central Church, Feb. 7. A carefully-prepared paper on "The Successful League" was presented by Rev. M. B. Wilson, of East Bridgewater, which led, by its suggestiveness, to a practical and helpful discussion.

Brocton, Central Church.—The opening month of the year has been a very active one. Evangelistic meetings were held almost every evening, during the progress of which nearly forty persons manifested a new interest in their religious welfare. A Boys' Club for the development of Christian character has been organized and holds weekly meetings. At the last sacramental service three members were received by certificate and three from probation. Nine persons were received on probation and six baptized on the same occasion. Besides attending to his regular duties the pastor, Rev. C. M. Melton, lends a hand in various directions. He has recently lectured in Lawrence, addressed the Methodist Social Union at Taunton, and spoken to the Sons of Veterans at their public observance of Union Defenders' Day.

Brocton, Pearl St.—Financial plans for the new Conference are beginning to claim the attention of the church officers. Just in "the

nick of time" the pastor, Rev. J. E. Johnson, announces a series of sermons on "Christian Giving."

Brocton, Franklin Church.—A steady revival interest prevails. A considerable number of conversions have occurred recently. On every Sunday evening for several weeks from two to five penitents have asked the prayers of the church. Two members were received by certificate and one from probation on the first Sunday in February.

East Bridgewater.—A notable temperance meeting was held in the Methodist Church on a recent Sunday evening, in which the various congregations of the village united. The pastors of the several churches were present and spoke briefly. The main address was by Rev. Alfred Noon, secretary of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. Some of the statements made by him ought greatly to encourage all who labor in the interest of Christian reform. He showed that in the five counties in the southeastern part of the State all the towns save one are under the no-liquor rule and that fifteen cities and more than three hundred towns in the State voted "no" on the license question in the last election. Four-fifths of the State, he said, is under practical prohibition through the working of the local option law.

Holbrook.—In spite of the general and long-continued business depression, which affects this town very severely, our church courageously faces the situation and hopes for better days. The pastor, Rev. F. W. Coleman, whose health last year seemed to be seriously impaired, is proving himself thoroughly well and strong not only by enduring the rigors of our severe winter, but by lending a helping hand to his neighboring brethren beside doing full work in his own charge.

Hanover.—Helpful revival meetings were held in January. Rev. A. H. Keeler efficiently aided the pastor, Rev. C. H. Williams. Twenty conversions and fourteen accessions to the church are the reported viable results. The Sunday-school and the Epworth League give evidences of the gracious influence. The League has just elected officers and begun the year's work with renewed courage.

Nantasket.—Special efforts to stimulate the activities of the Sunday-school are yielding prompt and cheering results. Two new classes have recently been formed. The superintendent, Mr. Arthur Beale, was re-elected a short time since. At the same time the school presented him with the works of Rev. Dr. J. R. Miller, a handsome edition in several volumes, taking him completely and pleasantly by surprise.

Scituate.—A fine lecture on "Wonderlands of America," richly illustrated by stereopticon views, was delivered before an appreciative audience here, Jan. 19, by Rev. W. J. Yates, of Rockville, Conn.

Stoughton.—Our church here claims the distinction of being among its members the largest number of aged people that can be found in any church of equal size. In a membership of less than one hundred and fifty there are thirteen persons between sixty and seventy years of age, thirteen between seventy and eighty, five between eighty and ninety, and two between ninety and one hundred. Since the present pastor, Rev. H. W. Brown, has been in charge—a little more than two years—six members have died whose ages ranged from seventy-five to ninety-one years. A praying band has recently been organized. Under its direction a half-hour of prayer will be conducted just before the hour for public worship on Sunday morning. The plan of its work will also include the holding of cottage prayer-meetings in different parts of the town and the concentration of prayer in behalf of individuals for whose conversion special efforts are being made. A Sabbath morning, not long since, was given to a service in the interest of the Armenian cause. An interesting address was given by Rev. H. A. Adalian, a native of Armenia.

East Weymouth.—The Ladies' Social Circle have made several handsome and substantial additions to the furniture of the church parlor. Under the auspices of the Epworth League Rev. W. J. Yates gave his admirable stereopticon

lecture on "The Pilgrims of Plymouth" to a large audience, Jan. 20. The superintendent of the Sunday-school, George W. Dyer, is planning and beginning to make the "home department" a feature of the work of his school. The pastor was one of the speakers at the public celebration of Lincoln's birthday under the auspices of the Sons of Veterans.

Hull.—How closely our church is identified with the life of the community and how highly the present administration is appreciated is indicated by the fact that the people of the village very generally united to request the presiding elder of the district to secure, if possible, the reappointment of the pastor, Rev. W. H. Butler, for the next Conference year. With this request was coupled a pledge of substantial financial support of the church.

Hingham.—The Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists have held union services for six weeks. The preaching has been by resident pastors, Congregationalists and Methodists from East Weymouth, and students from the Baptist Theological Institution, Newton. The last week the services were conducted by Evangelist Howe. The churches enjoyed a delightful season of spiritual quickening. There were but few conversions.

Continuation of Present Pastorates.—If the expressed wishes of the quarterly conference in the northeastern corner of the Conference are acceded to, there will be few, if any, changes in pastoral relations this spring. The return of Rev. W. J. Kelly to East Braintree and Rev. J. L. Pohary to Fort Church, East Weymouth, for a second year, has been formally and earnestly requested. Hull, Nantasket and East Weymouth severally desire that Revs. W. H. Butler, R. C. Miller and W. I. Ward shall each add a third year of service to the two they have already spent with their respective charges. And Hingham, where Rev. W. J. Hamblison has been in charge for four years, asks that he may be permitted to complete a full term of five years.

IRVING.

New Hampshire Conference.

Manchester District.

This has been a broken year at *Hinsdale*. Just at the time when things were getting into shape to do good work, the pastor packed his goods and left, leaving things much demoralized as the result. After a few weeks Rev. F. H. Parker of the School of Theology was appointed to supply. It is a long and expensive ride from Boston, but it was the best that could be done. It is enough to say that Mr. Parker has filled the bill excellently. He is only on the ground two days a week, one of them being the Sabbath, but he has made more calls on the people than many men do who have seven days in which to do their work. He is full of devices to interest and hold the people. For several weeks he has held revival meetings, having the aid of Rev. J. W. H. Miller of the Theological School as an evangelistic helper. B. Green thirty and forty expressed their desire to lead a Christian life. Several united on probation and were baptized at the last visit of the presiding elder, and others will come in later. All the departments of work are being utilized. The people are more united and harmonious than for a long time, and the outlook is very encouraging. It is not surprising that, with such a state of things, the people desire the return of the present man for another year.

If hard and persistent work means anything it ought to tell for success on the Winchester and Westport charge, where Rev. J. H. Trow is in the midst of his second year. And it does. Nowhere is there seen a greater measure of growth over the whole field. The pastor has only one night in the week at home. He rests Saturday evening. Other nights he visits the different portions of the town and preaches in the school houses. This does not, as some people think, detract from the centre, but adds to the attendance and interest. At these outposts have been saved and brought into the church. The revival of last fall has added 55 to

(Continued on Page 12.)

St. Vitus Vanquished.

What Cured Little Stanley Nichol of Chorea.

From the *Republican-Journal*, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

A letter was lately received at the office of the *Republican Journal* from Hammond to the effect that the cure of an extraordinarily severe case of St. Vitus' dance had been effected on the person of little Stanley Nichol, the eight-year-old son of Mrs. Charles Nichol of that village.

A reporter was accordingly dispatched in that direction who after some inquiry found Mrs. Nichol's residence about a mile outside the village. Mrs. Nichol said:

"A little over a year ago my boy, Stanley Nichol, who is now only eight years old, alarmed me one day by being taken with a strange gurgling in his throat. After the first attacks became quite frequent. Stanley did not complain of any pain, but said that he could not help making the noise. At that time there was a New York doctor stopping in the village who was a specialist on throat and nasal diseases. I took my son to him and after a careful examination he said that there was nothing the matter with the boy's throat. The gurgling in his opinion was caused by a nervous contraction of the muscles of the throat. He asked who our family physician was and said that he would consult with him before he prescribed.

"Stanley rapidly grew worse. He was always a sickly boy. One day I noticed that he was jerking his arm up in a very peculiar manner. A few days later he seemed to lose control of his legs, first one and then the other would be pulled up and then straightened out again. He was a perfect bundle of nerves and was rapidly losing all control of himself. When eating at the table or drinking, his arm would often twitch so as to spill what he was drinking. One day he seemed so terribly by throwing back his

head and rolling his eyes up so that only the white parts showed. I took him to our family physician who prepared some medicine for him. He took it and commenced to improve. The dose, however, had to be increased and Stanley rebelled against taking it. It was very disagreeable medicine and I don't blame the boy for not wishing to take it.

"Our physician went to New York city on business and while he was away the medicine became exhausted and we could get no more. Stanley was still very bad. About that time I read about a little girl who had been cured of St. Vitus' dance by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought I would try them and procured a box. I followed the directions that came with pills, and gave only half a pill at a dose. I did not see much improvement and increased the dose to a whole pill. The effect was noticed in a day. Stanley immediately commenced to get better and did not object to taking the pills as he had the other medicine. He took seven boxes of the pills and today appears to be perfectly well. He discontinued taking them some time ago. He weighs nearly fifteen pounds more than he did and is strong and healthy. A year ago we took him out of school but he is so much better now that he is going to begin again this fall."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry or overwork. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Shenandoah, N. Y.

The Family.

A FEBRUARY DAY.

Emma A. Lente.

The wind blew strong and chill from off the sea;
The sea looked gray, and sombre was the sky;
The waves leaped fretfully along the sand,
And with their noise uprose a gull's harsh cry.

A day to make one think of all lost things —
Old faiths, vain hopes, and faces hid in graves,
Of ships long sailing, or in ruins beached
On hostile borders or beneath the waves.

A day to make one grieve for all sad things,
And fill the soul with vague and strange unrest,
To make the weary heart drop nerveless down
And troubles weigh upon the burdened breast.

A day with mirth and brightness blotted out.
But, sudden, swift, a wondrous change was wrought;
The tide had turned, the wind blew soft and low,
And curling crests slanting sun-glint caught.

And then the gray cloud-curtains rolled apart,
And calm and clear the blue sky smiled above;
The sands grew silver, and the gull's broad wings
Shone glistening white as those of any dove.

The children ran to play along the beach,
And home-bound ships came sailing into view,
And near and far across the shining reach
The whitecaps danced, and everything seemed new.

Dim faiths revived, and fresh hopes sprang to life,
And long-lost faces sweetly seemed to shine
From far sky-vistas, and the world grew glad,
And hearts rejoiced to drink of life's sweet wine.

Foughkeepsie, N. Y.

Thoughts for the Thoughtful.

It was only a glad "good morning,"
As she passed along the way,
But it spread the morning's glory
Over the living day.

— Carlotta Perry.

Be sure if you do your very best in that
which is laid upon you daily, you will not
be left without help when some mightier
occasion arises. — Jean N. Grou.

It may be your prayer is like a ship,
which, when it goes on a very long voyage,
does not come home laden so soon; but
when it does come home it has a richer
freight. Mere "coasters" will bring your
coals or such-like ordinary things; but they
that go afar to Tarshish return with gold
and ivory. Coasting prayers, such as we
pray every day, bring us many necessities;
but there are great prayers which, like the
old Spanish galleons, cross the main ocean
and are longer out of sight, but come home
deep-laden with a golden freight. — Spurgeon.

The nightingale, as the name implies, is a
song-bird of night; its melodies are loud-
est, sweetest, in twilight and darkness.
Seek to honor God in your night-season by
such tributes to His wisdom and faithfulness.
Confident of the combined love and
rectitude of His ways, let your sufferings
and sorrows be sanctified and consecrated
by submission to His will. Let your trials
sob themselves away like the retiring thunder,
disclosing, when the storm-cloud has
passed, rifts of blue in the sky. Turn your
Valleys of Achor, whatever they may be,
into doors of hope. Silence even death-
knells with the chime. "In the world to
come, life everlasting!" — J. R. MACDUFF,
D. D., in "The Pillar in the Night."

O Lord, fulfil Thy will,
Be the days few or many, good or ill!
Prolong them, to suffice
For offering up ourselves Thy sacrifice;
Shorten them if Thou wilt,
To make in righteousness an end of guilt.
Yes, they will not be long
To souls who learn to sing a patient song;
Yes, short they will not be
To souls on tiptoe to flee home to Thee.
O Lord, fulfil Thy will!
Make Thy will ours, and keep us patient still
Be the days few or many, good or ill.

— Christina Rossetti.

Ours is a sunny religion, born of divine
love; and one of the fruits of the Holy
Spirit is joy. A joyless Christian is a libel
on his profession. We ought to walk so
close to Jesus as to be always in His sun-
shine, and make so little of earthly ills and
 vexations and losses as never to let them
envelop us in an atmosphere of Arctic mid-
night. Paul made a dungeon ring with
holy melodies. Every follower of Christ
should strive to make his daily life a song
as well as a Gospel sermon. — Theodore L.
Cuyler, D. D.

The landscape is very much affected by
the glass through which you regard it. If
that glass is yellow, everything looks yellow.
If it is blue, everything looks blue.
If it is sombre, everything looks sombre.

Now, the man who is living a life of love
looks out upon his life through the love of
God, and the love of God has such a myster-
ious property in it that it takes away from
terrible things their terror, from dreadful
things their dread, and from the malignity
of man his spite; and the soul looks with a
calm serenity upon all the circumstances of a
life, and finds itself hushed and calm. —
Rev. F. B. Meyer.

Our choice in life must be a cubic choice.
It must have three dimensions. First, it
must be very high — as high as I can reach
with my life. Next, it must be very broad,
covering all the powers of my life — mind,
voice, hands, feet. And then it must be
very long — run out seventy years, if that
be the sum of my days on earth. I cannot
afford to swap horses in the middle of the
stream. I cannot afford to change my
choice at thirty or forty. We are to make
our choice the highest, the broadest, and
the longest possible. This is to be our aim:
that the life of Christ in us shall be and do
what the life of Christ was and did in Him-
self. We are so to live that our life shall
repeat the life of Jesus of Nazareth. — Alex-
ander McKenzie, D. D.

I do not know of any single Christian to-
day doing any work — any real work —
who is not a diligent student of his Bible,
who does not read the Bible as some of
these business men read the fluctuations of
the market. I do not know one of them
who does not make the personal culture of
the spirit as great a business in life as yonder
athlete makes the training of the body in
preparation for the race. I do not know one
of them that does not cultivate an eager,
earnest interest in the Christian fellowship,
Christian testimony, and Christian service,
bestowing upon them as much toil, and
time, and thought as the world bestows
upon its society engagements and its con-
stant round of pleasures. The great differ-
ence between the Christian and the world-
ling is, not that one works and the other
does not, but that the worldling toils and
moils and dies, and the Christian toils and
moils and lives for evermore. — Rev. R. F.
Horton.

It is the great patriots that interpret the
value of their country to the common citi-
zen. The man absorbed in his own small
affairs, or so restricted in his power of
thought that he would never have taken in
the national idea for himself abstractly,
sees how Washington and Webster and
Lincoln loved the land; and through their
love for it, its worthiness of his own love
becomes made known to him. Still his
love for his country, when it is awakened,
is his own, and may impel him to serve her
in most peculiar personal ways, very differ-
ent from theirs; but none the less it is true
that but for the interpretation of these great
men's honor for her, he would have honored
his country less or not at all. They interpret
to their fellow-men what God has first in-
terpreted to them, till ultimately the fire
which starts from the central heart of all
runs through the world, and the blindest
are enlightened to discern, and the met
timid become bold enough to praise, the
movement which at first had no friend but
God. — Phillips Brooks.

WHAT IS A CLAVIER?

Miss Louisa F. Parkhurst.

WHAT is a Virgil Practice Clavier? It
is an instrument with a key-board
like that of a piano, with this difference,
that one produces tone, and the other
clicks.

The study of music is divided into two dis-
tinct branches — the technical or mechan-
ical, and the musical. Although these are
equally important, there is a prevailing opin-
ion in society at large that in cultivating the
mechanical the soul and inspiration of music
are being extinguished. But to be a pianist
it is necessary to have a certain amount of
technical skill. Some one has said: "Tech-
nic is the mechanical part of piano playing,
not that part that is born in us, but that
which by patient drudgery can and must be
learned. If a person hasn't technic, it is
everything, for he is a dead failure, sure. If
he has it, he must have something else or
he cannot be a pronounced success. If an
intelligent, willing pupil is rightly taught,
he will play correctly, and if by nature or
by culture he possesses musical taste, he
will play musically."

The most important acquisition for a
player is a pure, clear legato touch. By
this is meant the singing of one tone into
the next, without the least separation of
sound. This is attained by a very quick
up-and-down start of the finger. It is
comparatively easy to make a pupil see that
the finger must go down quickly because
the sound is produced by the attack of the
key, but as there is no sound when the
finger leaves the key, the finger is always
tardy in the up stroke. This touch is the
charm of the performer, but it is almost im-
possible to procure a perfect legato at the
piano even after years of study.

At the clavier there are two clicks, one at
the attack of the key, and one at the re-
lease. If the click at the release of one key
comes exactly together with the click of the
next, making only one click instead of

the two, the tones are as closely connected
as can be, and the result is a perfect legato.
So, what is vainly sought at the piano be-
comes altogether clear and simple at the
clavier.

In like manner the other qualities of
touch, marcato, staccato and non-legato,
can be easily illustrated with exactness by
the use of the clicks.

In addition to the clicks, the clavier has a
range of touch from two
to twenty ounces. The
weight of a piano key
is from four to five
ounces. With the very
light two-ounce touch,
gradually working up
to a four or five-ounce
touch, the fingers can
acquire a much greater
velocity and dexterity
than by the use of a
heavy weight at the be-
ginning. Often, with
small children especial-
ly, the piano touch is at
first so heavy for them
that their fingers are
twisted out of shape,
and instead of a knuckle
stroke they are using
the arm, which is ruin-
ous to their playing. I
have heard a girl not
yet fifteen years of age
who played the major
and minor scales at 1,152
notes per minute with the greatest ease.
One of Boston's finest pianists has tried to
play 1,000 notes per minute, but failed.

Advocates of the clavier are often asked
if it does not make mechanical players.
Certainly not. The more one hears of
drudgery work, which must be done in one
form or another, the more the musical
sense is injured. All pieces of music are
learned and memorized at the clavier with-
out having heard them, so that the eye is
used rather than the ear, and the piece is
learned intellectually.

In closing we present Mr. Virgil's sum-
mary of the advantages of the clavier: —

"First: What can we save? Time — for more
can be accomplished in one year by the use
of the clavier and the new method than in three
by the piano and the old methods. Money —
for saving in time is saving in tuition. Nervous
energy — and we might say this is the greatest
of all, for health is wealth to all, and especially
to the musician.

"Second: What can we gain? A perfect
technique, which is the foundation of an artist;
a musical touch; great accuracy; and a beauti-
ful repose."

Somerville, Mass.

MY SUMMER WITH A CLAVIER.

John Orth.

I HAVE solved the summer problem at last,
and solved it so completely that I want my
fellow-teachers to know the happy solution.

I suppose every piano teacher looks forward to
the long mid-year vacation as the season when,
in full command of time, they may do some real
forward work — catch up with themselves, so to
speak. But what usually happens? By the time
the longed-for freedom comes one is so ut-
terly weary of the sound of a piano that to get
as far away from it as possible seems the one
thing desirable. All other needs dwindle in
comparison and plans are dropped in the effort
to banish that sound, compared to which the
buzz of a Maine saw-mill seems soothing and
lovely.

It may be true or not, but 'tis said that the
veteran William Mason at one time reached a
point when the mere sight of a music-roll with
a young lady attached brought on nausea. From
so much of one thing there must of course come
a natural reaction, and so the summer that was
going to mark a real gain in one's own pianism
slips by — one half in seeking to forget, the
other half in trying to ignore anticipatory
visions of the ear-tortured future.

Can one find needed rest and longed-for quiet
in surroundings that involve remoteness from
piano, good, bad and all, without ignoring or
stifling the desire to do something in the way
of one's own unfoldment in the chosen work?
Yes, I say, one can. I've found the way and am
happy over the most satisfactory summer I've
spent in fifteen years.

First, in seeking your rural retreat choose a
house without any piano in it. Our house this
summer was not only pianoless, but standing
alone on a hill-top was out of reach of the sound
of any neighbor's jaded instrument.

You see that with no piano at hand I was free
of invitations to "Play a little," and "Won't
the Professor give us a little music?" I didn't
have to hear the daughter of the house play her
pieces, nor could other summer boarders rob me
of my peace. On the other hand, I, too, dis-
turbed no one. I was free, and yet could prac-
tise all I wanted to, and without isolating my-
self either. Oh, I had the best of them all, for
with my clavier I could on rainy days sit in the

same room, hear and see all that was going on
and join in the chat or not, just as I chose.

Best of all, when it was pleasant out of
doors, out I went with my clavier under the
trees. Think of practicing under a big shady
apple tree, heavy laden with juicy fruit, invit-
ing your hand and tooth. When the sun shift-
ed, I moved too. Or I could sit on the veranda,
and if later it was cooler on t'other side of the
house, round I went. If the prospect of lake
and mountain were more inviting in another



Mr. John Orth.

spot it was easy to change. Always did I have
fresh air, shade, quiet comfort, and coolness if
there was any to be had. With my clavier I was
master of the situation at every point, and at a
cost of railroad freight for 240 miles of seventy-
seven cents each way.

If at any time I wanted to try over anything
on a piano it was easy enough to find one, but,
as Arthur Whiting said one day, "There are lots
of things we want to practice that we don't need
to hear, and don't want to hear — things which
are musically ripe, but need more technical work
done on them."

So I say, having first chosen an abiding place
free of pianos, take, secondly, your clavier. For
if you want to turn your summer to more ac-
count in practice without any of its usual draw-
backs, just picture my independent, blissful,
open-air freedom and restful quiet in deligh-
tful surroundings, and you will understand why
I so enjoyed my summer with a clavier. The
fact is, I never so thoroughly enjoyed practice in
all my life. — The Pianist and Organist.

APART WITH GOD.

Apart with God — how beautiful the thought!
From cares of earth to win such sweet release;
To lay aside the vexing task, half-wrought,
And by the green, overshadowed path of peace
Seek the white altar that the saints have sought!

Oh! precious is the quiet place of prayer,
Where heaven and earth, where God and mortal
meet,
To that dear spot comes neither pain nor care,
And all about is like a garden sweet,
The flowers whereof shed healing on the air.

There, brother, bring your trial's vexing thorn,
And God shall pluck it out and give you rest.
There bring your sin, and He whose side was
torn
Shall cleanse your soul to be His palimpsest,
New-written as your spirit is new-born.

None is forbid that blest communion — none.
The hands that spanned the cruel cross so
wide,
Thus would they clasp the troubled race, as one
Lost brother, by love's anguish justified,
Come, whosoever; behold! you are God's Son!
— JAMES BUCKHAM, in *Adieu*.

THE FROZEN BREEZE.

DID you ever see a frozen breeze? You
might have seen one if you had gone
with me into the country on a recent winter
morning.

This was the way it came to be frozen. All
night long the air had been laden with mist.
Over the fields, in the hollows, all through the
woods, even on the top of the hills, the fog
hung heavily. All that time the wind blew
steadily, but not fiercely, from some northern
quarter. At nightfall the mercury fell below
the freezing point, so that this mist, as it drift-
ed through the trees, was frozen upon their
branches and twigs. The elms, oaks, and other
leafless trees took their ice-coating quite even-
ly; but the thick, impenetrable masses of the
needles of the pine trees were covered notice-
ably only upon the sides toward the north or
northwest, from which the wind came. The
strong, steady breeze bent the branches to leeward,
while it was lying them; and when the
wind went down in the morning they all re-
mained just there, leaning to the southward,
iced and frozen to immovability, but looking
just as if the wind were still steadily blowing.

Even in the afternoon, when the rain began
to fall, and the wind came from quite another
quarter, that north wind of the night before
still remained white and frozen over the pine
woods — the pale rigid corpse of a thing once
keenly alive. — JOSEPH E. CHAMBERLAIN, in
"The Listener in the Country."

WHEN I HAVE TIME.

When I have time, so many things I'll do
To make life happier and more fair
For those whose lives are crowded now with
care.
I'll help to lift them from their low despair,
When I have time.

When I have time, the friend I love so well
Shall know no more these weary toiling days;
I'll lead her feet in pleasant paths always,
And cheer her heart with words of sweetest
praise,
When I have time.

When you have time! The friend you hold so
dear
May be beyond the reach of all your sweet
intent;
May never know that you so kindly meant
To fill her life with sweet content,
When you had time.

Now is the time! Ah, friend, no longer wait
To scatter loving smiles and words of cheer
To those around whose lives are now so dear:
They may not meet you in the coming year—
Now is the time.

—Indianapolis News.

Under the Evening Lamp.

Just before Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren) returned to his home in England he met a New York editor who was a classmate of his at school years ago in Edinburgh, Scotland. Calling him familiarly by his first name, as of old, Dr. Watson, in response to congratulations, said: "I am glad this success did not come to me when I was young. Why, Dave, if this had happened when I was twenty-one, it would have turned my head, and I should have thought myself a very great man. But now I know better."

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* says that Mrs. Stowe was never afflicted with personal consciousness of her reputation. Late in life she was accosted in the garden of her country retreat by an old retired sea-captain. "When I was younger," said he, respectfully, "I read with a great deal of satisfaction and instruction 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' The story impressed me very much, and I am happy to shake hands with you, Mrs. Stowe, who wrote it." "I did not write it," answered the white-haired old lady gently. "You didn't?" he ejaculated in amazement. "Why, who did, then?" "God wrote it," she replied, simply. "I merely did His dictation." "Amen!" said the captain, reverently, as he walked thoughtfully away.

A man was buried lately in Brooklyn, says the *Presbyterian*, whom everybody joined together to praise. He was "the friend of the sailor," "the friend of the poor," "the friend of the children," and "the friend of all." Two men were heard talking of the dead man in the street, and one said: "I would like to see him once more." "Well, go to the church in the morning, from 8 o'clock till 10, when all the children are going to look at him, and you'll see the same smile that he's brightened all these streets with for forty years, the smile of 'Father' Sheridan." How some men take hold of human hearts!

Herbert D. Ward, writing in the *Interior* about the much-discussed and vexatious servant problem, truly says that the American laborer has been bitten with the word independence, and he has come really to believe that an order is an infringement upon the inalienable right of freedom which the Constitution is supposed to give him. In no class has this fallacy been more apparent than in what is known as the serving class. To get a good American servant is thought by most householders to be an impossibility. The very word "servant," so runs the argument, is enough to take the self-respect out of a person. The North American is too independent by nature ever to serve. He will "help," he will "assist," he will "accommodate;" but serve, that he cannot do. If I remember rightly, in her incomparable "Little Women," Louisa Alcott said: "You can go through the world with your elbows out, and your nose in the air, and call it independence if you like. That's not my way."

A writer in *Lippincott's* heard from Mrs. Madison the following amusing anecdote about the grave and stately George Washington: "One day, in Philadelphia," said Mistress Dolly Madison, "I was sitting in my parlor with a very dear friend, Mrs. R. B. Lee, when in walked Payne Todd [her son] dressed in my calico bed gown. While we were laughing at the figure he cut, the servant threw open the door and announced General and Mrs. Washington. What to do with that dreadful boy, I didn't know. He could not face the President in that garb. Neither could he leave the room without meeting them, for the door they were entering was the only one. I made him crawl quickly under a low, broad settee on which I was sitting. I had just time to arrange the drapery when the Washingtons entered. After the courtly greetings and the usual compliments of the season, there came from under the settee a heavy sigh, which evidently attracted the General's notice. However, I only talked and laughed a little louder, hoping to divert his attention when—oh me! there came an outcry and a kick that could not be ignored. So I stooped down and dragged Payne out by the leg. General Washington's dignity left him for once. Laugh! Why, he fairly roared. He nearly went into convulsions. The sight of that boy in that gown, all so unexpected, coming

wrong end first from under my seat—it was too much."

Perhaps some greatly overworked (?) man will begin to realize how much an ordinary woman crowds into an hour, by reading the following from a Chicago paper: "Please state to the court exactly what you did between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday morning," said a lawyer to a delicate looking little woman on the witness stand. "Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on Johnny's coat, and mended a rent in Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting-room and made two beds and watered my house plants and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor and set things to rights in it, and washed my lamp chimneys and combed my baby's hair and sewed a button on one of her little shoes, and then I swept out my front entry and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher, asking her to excuse him for not being at school on Friday. Then I fed my canary bird and gave the grocery man an order, and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested for a few minutes before the clock struck nine. That's all."

WILL YOU BE?

"A CHRISTIAN ought to be a standing invitation to Christ. Holy living gives splendid authority to the publishing of the Gospel."

Haven't you at times, while listening to a peculiarly spiritual sermon, felt that the Saviour was close at hand, so near one could almost see Him at the good preacher's side, and consequently the sermon has appealed to your spiritual nature very forcibly? The sermon was truly "an invitation to Christ," read by even the simplest mind in the audience.

When sorrow or sickness tosses its billows over a life, and that life takes each crushing blow of the incoming surges as "from the Lord," growing in Christlikeness instead of bitterness each day, is not that life a "standing invitation to Christ?"

We must live one day at a time, trusting entirely to the All Father for the next day's need, before we can be truly happy ourselves, and "standing invitations to Christ." Our careless words have a mighty power for right or wrong. When we see a young man on the downward road, our careless inclinations bid us to let him take care of number one, as we are doing, instead of a gentle, loving sentence spoken, or a warm hand-clasp given, which would give an impetus toward the upward pathway which leadeth to everlasting life with Christ.

The bones of neglected opportunities for good strew our pathways and catch the feet of the careless ones, and often trip them over the precipices of wrong-doing which lie so closely on either side of life's pathway.

No one is too young or too old, too poor or too rich, too learned or too ignorant, to be a "standing invitation to Christ."

"How can I, when every moment is required to earn my family bread and butter?"

Did not our loving Saviour promise to be with you "always?"

In business, whether employer or employee, you can, if you will, be "standing invitations to Christ."

"I don't believe much in Mr. Praymuchand-long's prayers," said a boy, as he was coming from prayer meeting.

"Why?" queried the hearer.

"He'll cheat a customer while selling him goods whenever he can, and his employees he will cheat of their time, if possible."

Think you this record will make that man's prayers "invitations to Christ?"

"Mrs. Blankson does not give her maid-of-all-work a comfortable room and sufficient bed covering these bitter cold nights. She gives the hapless maid but few kind words, and plenty of fault-finding."

Will she be an attractive "invitation to Christ?"

Boys, young and old, when you slip the costly cigar or more costly cigarette, costing money, health, and sometimes reason, between your lips when God's Sabbath comes, and mounting your "wheel," vie with the wind in fleetness and leave church duties and privileges to be cared for by others, your "invitations to Christ" will be so defaced and shattered that they will be of little use in your Master's service.

Women, old or young, drifting aimlessly on the sea of pleasure, holding forth no helping hand, or speaking no kindly word to a sister who is adrift on the ocean of life, you have the Lord's work to do. You can tempt, or you can lead aright.

Ye are read of all men, truly, ye Christians, young or old, of whatever denominations; ye cannot escape this reading, as ye are open books, bulletin-boards, read by all who pass you on life's roadway.

Did you ever notice a sign or bulletin-board upon which there was a misspelled word, and how soon the mistake would be noticed and laughed at by passers-by? Just so the misspelled lives of Christians are pointed out and made stumbling-blocks in the way of sinners, who might seek Christ if they did not trip over these obstructions.

Truly, "Blessed are those servants whom the Lord, when He cometh, shall find watching."

MARIA MORFORD VAN DERVEER, in *Christian Intelligencer*.

Boys and Girls.

STANLEY HUDSON'S BATTLES.

Mabel Gifford.

"I WOULD like to be a great general," said Stanley Hudson, slowly closing the "Life of Washington" he had been reading. "I would rather be a great general than anything else in the world."

"You can be a general over more dangerous foes than you have been reading about," said Stanley's mother.

He dropped the book on the table and looked hard at his mother. He could not think what she meant.

"Tell me how," he said.

"Do you think you are brave enough?" asked his mother.

"Oh, yes, I am sure of that if I only knew how to do it."

"George Washington was in training a good many years. Would you be patient enough to go into training for years of hard work, in order to become a great general?"

"I would, I am sure I would. Can I begin right off?" Stanley jumped up in his earnestness, as if he was ready to leave home at that moment. "What school will I go to? Of course you don't know, though. I will ask father when he comes home."

"George Washington did not leave school to get his training. He studied hard and learned all he could."

Stanley stopped and flushed, looked disappointed, then brightened up and said,—

"Oh! but it was different in those days. They did not have military schools as we do now. Of course I will go to a training school. It's the quickest way. George Washington would have gone if there had been any."

"He had a chance to go into training," said Mrs. Hudson. "Do you remember why he did not go?"

Stanley did not have to think long. "His mother did not want him to go then."

"I do not want my boy to go now," said Mrs. Hudson.

"But she was afraid, terribly afraid."

"I am afraid, terribly afraid."

"I don't see what there is to be afraid of," said Stanley. "I am not afraid."

"That is just the way George Washington felt," said Stanley's mother. "He did not see; he was not afraid. Now I have told you, and I will leave you to decide whether you will remain at school here, or go away."

Mrs. Hudson went out softly and left Stanley to fight his first battle. It did not enter his mind that he had already begun training for a soldier. He did not know he was deciding whether to enlist as a private in the army. He only felt how trying it was to have a timid mother.

He had always sympathized with George Washington at this critical moment of his life, but never so deeply as now. His mother would not have objected if he could have gone to a school, and near home, he said over and over. Yet he could not forget that his hero had remained at home to please his mother when he had been longing and waiting for years for an opportunity to get a military training.

"It's no use," he said at last, "I can't get away from it. I've either got to give in that I haven't got the pluck he had, or stay at home."

His hero's first battle was his, and he won.

Soon after this, Uncle Rochester sent an invitation to Stanley to come to Boston and spend his vacation with his cousins, three jolly boys. Nothing could have been more to Stanley's mind. He was seated at the table studying his lessons for the next day when his mother began to read Uncle Rochester's letter. He gave a shout when he heard the invitation, and tossed his algebra and philosophy into the air.

"Hurrah for Uncle Rochester and Boston!"

Mrs. Hudson went on with the reading of the letter.

"All the boys have bicycles," said Stanley. "I will hire Jud Tenney to let me learn on his, so I can ride with the boys in my vacation. There are a lot of fine trips around Boston the boys said when they were here last summer. I say, Carl, won't it be—Why, where's Carl? He was here just a minute ago."

Mrs. Hudson looked up at the vacant chair. "I was busy reading the letter, I did not see him go out. Perhaps he has one of his headaches and has gone to bed. He seemed unusually quiet this evening."

Stanley gathered up his books and sat

down at the table again, leaned his head on his hand, and became thoughtful.

Carl was a frail little fellow, three years younger than Stanley. Carl had never been able to mingle with the boys of his age on account of his delicate health. Now and then one of the boys came and spent a quiet hour with him, but he depended almost wholly upon Stanley, who generously gave up a good deal of his play time to this weak little brother.

"I suppose Carl will miss me," mused Stanley. "Yes, he will miss me like everything. But he ought to be willing, for I have never been to Boston, and I don't get around anyway like other boys, I have to stay by him so close."

When Stanley went to his room that night, he found Carl in bed, apparently asleep, with his face turned toward the wall.

The first thing in the morning Stanley shouted: "Won't I have a tip-top time in Boston next March, Carl?"

"Yes," said Carl, his voice much muffled by the bedclothes, "I expect you will."

"I will have lots to tell you when I get home. I will bring you home something, too," said Stanley.

There was no answer to this, and thinking Carl was still sleepy, he jumped out of bed, and in about five minutes somebody, a remarkably lively somebody, was racing down the stairs two or three steps at a time and shouting, "Mother, may I stop at Jud's tonight and practice on his bicycle?"

Carl had his lessons at home, and Stanley went off that morning without seeing him.

But when he came home that night Carl met him with a smiling face, though something in the smile touched Stanley and made him feel unusually gentle toward his little brother.

"I have knocked myself black and blue on that old bicycle," said Stanley, making a comic face; "it isn't half as much fun learning as I thought."

"I wish I could ride a bicycle," said Carl, an eager look starting up in his face and quickly dying down. He had been told so many times that he was "not strong enough," when he wished to take part in the delightful pastimes the other boys engaged in.

That evening they gathered as usual about the parlor table, mother, Stanley and Carl. Carl was looking at a book of "views;" he could not read in the evening. Stanley studied busily, but glanced from time to time across the table at the quiet figure shading its eyes with its slim white hand.

Presently Stanley saw something that disturbed him a good deal, and set him to thinking so hard he forgot his books; he saw a tear trickling from under the slim white hand.

The following morning, Stanley met Carl at the foot of the stairs with his hands full of tiny flags.

"Here," he said, giving half to Carl, "this is Washington's Birthday, and we must decorate."

When the family came in to breakfast there was a roll at each plate with a flag standing up in it.

It was too chilly for Carl to go out of doors, so Stanley went up to their room and took the gymnastic exercises with him. Carl was radiant, for it was such stupid work taking his exercises alone.

"Go find the boys now," said Carl. "I am not going to keep you any longer."

"I'll tell you a story first, and you can think of it till I come back. I am going to take a letter to the office for mother," replied Stanley.

Stanley's songs and Stanley's stories were always delightful to Carl.

"I'll tell you a story about George Washington, because it's his birthday," said Stanley. "You remember the story I told you about his having a chance to go into the navy, and why he gave it up. Well, when he was older he got ready again. Then his brother was sick, and he gave up his plans to travel with him."

When the story was finished Stanley went in search of his mother.

"The letter is ready, all but your message," she said.

"Tell uncle I send him a whole hat full of thanks for his jolly invitation, but I have decided to stay at home. Carl would be so lonely," said Stanley.

His eyes were very bright, and he stood tossing his cap from one hand to the other as if refusing a "jolly invitation" was one of the easiest things in the world.

"My soldier is doing such good work I think I shall make him an officer today," said Stanley's mother, as she sealed the letter.

Perhaps you think Stanley had a miserable holiday. Not a bit of it. It was one of the happiest days he ever spent. And his mother thinks he is in a fair way to become a general some day.

And the first of March he will be the happiest boy in town, for his uncle is going to send out one of his boy's bicycles for Stanley and Carl.

Abington, Mass.

Editorial.

THE SEAT OF RELIGION.

THE Roman Catholics and Protestants differ widely as to the nature and seat of genuine religion. With one class the form is primary, with the other the temper and spirit; the former begin outside and operate toward the centre, while the latter begin with inward repentance and faith which in due time show themselves in outward fruits. The Roman Catholic claims that Christ established a specific ecclesiastical order and that He has preserved that order to this day. Both claims are utterly baseless. Christ established no church organization. His religion was spirit and life. His kingdom was built within, leaving His disciples to take such forms of church order as should be most fitted to the age and people. If it could be proved that Christ established a definite church order, it would by no means follow that it was designed for all time or that the Roman hierarchy is that form. But a worse error lies back of this. It is the claim that the Christian religion is located in that form and works thence to the hearts of men. Men are converted not by the coming of the Spirit into their hearts directly, but by His operation through the sacrament as administered by the priest. This whole Romish claim is a misconception of the nature and seat of the Gospel.

THE RULING IDEA.

THE Bible contains some important truths found also in the sacred books of other religions. The doctrines of God, of providence, of prayer, of sacrifice, and of inspiration, are found even in pagan cults. They are doctrines shared in common by different faiths. The doctrine of the Messiah, on the other hand, is peculiar to the Bible. It differentiates the Christian system from all other religions. Others believe in God, but not in God manifest in the flesh. With them He is a God far away, or revealing Himself only through certain priestly rites and ceremonies; while the Bible tells of the incarnation, of His actual coming into our humanity to enlighten, comfort and save. About this idea of the Messiah, long heralded by the prophets and finally announced by angels, all the other truths of the Bible centre. Moses was the lawgiver to the people, but it was to the people looking for the Messiah. The Pentateuch abounds in types and shadows of the coming Redeemer, and under the inspiration of the Messianic promise psalmists tuned their harps and sounded the high praises of God. But most peculiar of all the agencies of the Bible was the school of the prophets, who, from Samuel on, were the heralds of the coming King. In this idea they found at once their inspiration and work. They were to keep alive faith in One who was to reveal anew the will of God and to bring joy and gladness to the whole earth by the sacrifice of Himself.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN GERMANY.

UNIVERSITY extension is at present a subject of much contention in Germany. Many professors of the great universities of Berlin, Leipzig and Jena have heartily espoused the movement and are urging its claims on the university senates. Their seemingly laudable exertions, however, to extend university privileges are encountering strenuous opposition from various quarters. Many university men object to the proposed extension on the ground that it is not likely to confer any real advantage on those it aims to benefit—that the instruction imparted will be superficial and inadequate. Others fear that the effect of the scheme would be to equip the social democracy with a species of intellectual weapon perilous alike to the interests of good government and religion. It is held that the Berlin and other professors are wont to indulge in social and economic speculations of a somewhat dubious and disquieting nature, and with these they do not wish the academic youth of the Fatherland to become enamored and inoculated. Apprehensions of resultant evil are entertained even on the side of religion. Members of the orthodox party in church and state are afraid that it would be disastrous to let loose among those intended to be reached by any university extension scheme even the authorized exponents and apologists of present-day theology, inasmuch as they would be morally certain to make the most of so tempting an opportunity to sow broadcast various irreligious and rationalistic opinions. They therefore dep-

recate the proposed movement as in no sense a response to the invitation of the Emperor "to rally round him in support of religion, morality and order."

How sad when the promoters of popular enlightenment, in carrying out their plans for the elevation of the people, are called upon to execute a miserable egg-dance of this kind amid a number of hypothetical difficulties and imaginary perils! Such distrust of the popular intelligence is alike unwholesome and unworthy.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

III.

Present-Day Religious Life in Rural and Urban England

FEW things are more striking to one who has watched with interest the passing phases of English religious life than the change which he observes to have taken place, in the last quarter of a century, in the character, policy and methods of the two great sections of English Protestantism—the Established and Nonconformist Churches. While all branches of the Methodist denomination and most churches of the Congregational faith and polity seem, without intending it, and even while deploring it, to have got farther and farther from the people and to have become less and less zealous for their social and spiritual redemption—except in a few cities where the so-called Forward Movement has been successfully inaugurated—the National Church is husbanding every opportunity and using every legitimate endeavor to secure their confidence, cultivate their friendship, and attach them to its impressively ornate and sensuous services.

Many years ago Matthew Arnold pointed out the obvious advantage of the Anglican Church over her sister communions in putting down, as he said, a university-trained man in every rural parish. But Arnold's "educated gentleman" was so often a man without spiritual life or sympathy, that his value as a religious force in the community was inappreciable, even when his moral reputation happened to be flawless. Today all this is altered. If you seek an Established Church clergyman at home in the afternoon, as I sought Rev. Mr. Simpkinson, the High Church rector of Farnham, Kent, and author of a recently published "Life of Archbishop Laud," you are almost sure to be told not that he is in the hunting-field or in his study, but that "he is out doing pastoral work somewhere in the parish and won't be at home till six o'clock." Never was the attitude and action on political and religious questions of the dignitaries and leaders of the English Church more invidiously watched and more severely criticised; and never were they, as it seems to me, better prepared for such scrutiny. They are honestly striving to justify themselves in presence of their exceptional facilities and privileges and satisfy the growing public claim upon them. They are making this attempt in some limited way, first of all, by internal reforms. Painfully conscious how inconsistent is their aspiration after complete spiritual autonomy with submission to the iron-handed control of the State, they are doing their utmost to obviate paradox and minimize public scandal. Every precautionary measure, for example, is to be taken in future to avoid such episodes as those occasioned by the objections of Brownjohn and Greenwood to the election and enthronement of the present Archbishop of Canterbury. In the face of hindrances and discouragements sufficient to extinguish the zeal of men less resolute and hopeful the work of repairing the venerable sheepfold with a view to making it weatherproof and habitable makes encouraging progress. Talking at Canterbury with Dr. Dickson of the Royal Navy about the projected convention in Sion's College, London, under the auspices of the Church Defence League, with a view to securing from Parliament legislative power for the two reformed Houses of Convocation, he said, with a smile of confidence: "Oh, it is sure to come." Equally hopeful is the movement to enlist more fully the active energies of laymen in religious work by giving them a larger representative interest in the councils of the church.

But it is by vigorous organized propaganda mainly that the English National Church is vindicating her claim to meet comprehensively the religious needs of England. The motive of this revived interest in the religious welfare of the people is to be sought perhaps not so much in a wish to forestall the efforts of Nonconformists

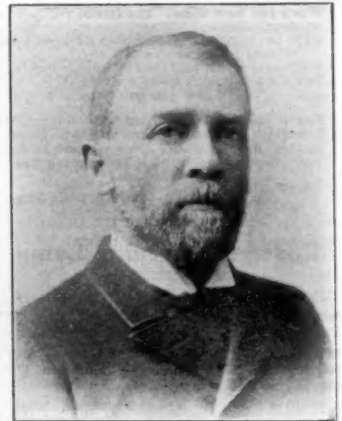
as in a desire to give an effective answer to the arrogant claims and irritating challenge of the Church of Rome. When I asked Dr. Whittington, prebendary of St. Paul's, who kindly invited me to call upon him at his home in London, "What effect the Pope's reply to the overtures of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Halifax concerning the validity of Anglican orders was likely to have on the High Church clergy of the National Church?" he said in a tone of exquisite contempt: "No ill effect of any kind; it will defeat its own object." "Cardinal Vaughan," said another distinguished clergyman to me, "was appointed to Westminster not because of his scholarship and ability, which are only moderate, but because of his social prestige, his expert proselyting faculty, and his friendship with the Howards of Norfolk"—an ancient ducal family which has been firmly loyal to the Catholic interest in England from time immemorial.

But though there is no avowed rivalry between Anglicanism and Nonconformity, the former, with its constantly growing energy and high pretensions, threatens to absorb the Dissenting interest in many rural communities; and even in crowded urban districts the Free Churches, working as they do under unequal conditions, are having a severe and not always successful struggle to maintain their ground. Many country chapels are nearly abandoned, while the parish church where formerly only a handful of worshippers were found is now in many cases filled to overflowing. In Leeds, a Yorkshire city of 400,000 people, a large new church with twelve hundred sittings recently built among a working-class population is quite full, while a much smaller chapel of the Methodist Free Church, within a stone's throw of it, erected twenty years ago, is by no means well attended. In many other districts of the city the National Church has provided large accommodation for the people with similar results. Alluding to these symptoms of the decadence of Dissent in a meeting of about forty leading Primitive Methodist ministers whom I was invited to address in the General Committee Room of their denomination in London, I asked to be corrected if any one thought I had misconceived the situation, but I heard nothing but what tended to confirm my impression. The truth is, the great wave of spiritual life and power which gave modern England its distinctive religious character and incidentally created Methodism seems to have spent itself in the home of its birth. Here and there only, in places far apart, the old evangelical faith and fire still survive, as if to show what glorious things might yet be accomplished if Methodism and her sisters of the Free Church family would return to their first love. In London, in Manchester, and in Leeds "the Gospel of the grace of God" as proclaimed by the lips of intellectually alert and wholly consecrated men is still "the power of God unto salvation." Occasionally even devoted laymen are used of God to unveil the beauty and preciousness of everlasting things to the people when they are willing to give their hearts to the Purifier and their wills to the Ruler of all things. One of the most delightful hours of my few weeks of wandering in England was spent in a Sunday afternoon class of some two hundred young men and women conducted by Mr. William Beckworth, for many years one of the most public-spirited and most distinguished citizens of Leeds, at whose pleasant suburban home in Headingley I was hospitably entertained. In the cordial co-operation of such laymen of talent with the ministry lies the hope of the Free Churches in England and elsewhere. The church that fears to trust its laymen, that knows not how to evoke their liberality and devotion and to utilize their religious capacity and resources to the full, is hardly the church to lead the van of progress in this intensely democratic age.

Editor Young in New England.

THE editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, St. Louis, Mo., Rev. Jesse Bowman Young, D. D., made a welcome visit to our city last week, and was heard with great pleasure upon the platform and in two of our pulpits. At Lasell Seminary on Friday evening, Feb. 12, he delivered a lecture upon "Abraham Lincoln, the Typical American." This lecture, which was a critical and sympathetic presentation of the great American commoner, was highly appreciated and greatly enjoyed by the teachers and pupils, and the citizens of the town. At the close of the lecture an informal reception was extended to Dr. Young. Saturday morning he delivered a short address on Wordsworth, and the Seminary chapel was filled with eager listeners. He briefly sketched

the lamentable condition of poetry in the time immediately preceding Wordsworth's own—its artificiality, conceits, lack of healthy spirit and tone, and neglect of nature. He then gave a short account of the salient facts of Wordsworth's life, and in a few graphic touches set the man before the audience both in his outer appearance and in his inner nature and character. Taking a survey of the poetry of Words-



Dr. Jesse Bowman Young.

worth, he gave examples of his love poetry, then of his sonnets, which he declared models of fine sonneteering, and lastly of his nature-poetry. The aptly chosen quotations, gentle criticism, amusing anecdotes, and fine appreciation of the true beauty and worth of Wordsworth's best verse, made this lecture a very entertaining and helpful one.

Sunday morning Dr. Young preached, at St. Mark's Church, Brookline, a profound and eloquent sermon from the text, "The field is the world." His theme was, "The World-wide Scope of the Gospel." On Sunday evening Dr. Young addressed the students of Lasell upon the subject, "How to Study the English Bible," the charm of his diction, plain practicality of his suggestions, and possession of his subject making this address, as in the other cases, a delight to those who heard him.

Monday evening Dr. Young lectured in the Chapter Hall of St. Mark's Church upon "The Story of a Great Battle." Few are the men who can treat with such realistic touch and force the events of the late war as Dr. Young. Though a youth when that war began, yet his love for his country and his desire to serve it became a great passion. Being too young to be mustered into service, he served, without pay, in the closing part of 1861 and the first half of 1862, with the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, at Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, and the siege of Corinth. He then helped secure recruits for the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he was successively commissioned second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain. He served also as aide-de-camp on the staffs of Gen. Bowman, Prince and Casey, winning special mention for gallantry at the battle of Chancellorsville. His volume entitled, "What a Boy Saw in the Army," illustrated by Frank Beard and published by the Book Concern, is a thrillingly interesting book. We hope Dr. Young may often be heard upon our platforms and in our pulpits, and we assure him of a hearty welcome whenever he shall come among us.

Meeting of the Board of Control of the Epworth League.

THE members of the Board of Control met in New York, Feb. 9, with Bishop Nind, president, in the chair. After prayer by Rev. W. I. Haven, Secretary Schell read his report, which was full of encouraging information. There are now 17,160 senior chapters against 16,302 on May 15, 1896, and also 5,301 junior chapters, containing altogether a membership of more than 1,500,000; and the sales of the literature of the League are rapidly increasing. The reports of the various departments followed. Bishop Nind told of his experience in the work. He had spent much time in visits to district conventions, and in all cases had been delighted with what he had seen and with the influence of the League interest and work in molding the thought and life of the church. He was now fully engaged until next November, and proposed to give his time to the important interest committed to him so far as other episcopal duties would allow.

The question of the election of an assistant general secretary for the colored work in the South, as authorized by the General Conference, was fully discussed in all its phases, and it was finally concluded with practical unanimity that such a secretary should be elected.

Wednesday morning, the 10th, was fixed as the time for the elections. Rev. E. A. Schell, D. D., was re-elected General Secretary. After several ballots I. Garland Penn, of Lynchburg, Va., was elected Assistant General Secretary to receive a salary of \$1,500 and traveling expenses, to hold office until his successor is elected, to work under the General Secretary and the Board of Control, and to reside at At-

Ianta. Mr. Penn is a layman, a young man, and a prominent representative of the African race. He was a member of the last as well as of the preceding General Conference. He is a writer of some distinction, and served with credit as the chairman of the Negro exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition. He has shown hearty interest in Epworth League work among his own people. It looks as if the Board of Control had acted with much care and wisdom in this very important matter.

The Cabinet of the Epworth League was elected as follows: Rev. W. I. Haven, first vice-president, chairman of the department of Spiritual Work; Rev. E. M. Mills, D. D., second vice-president, chairman of the department of Mercy and Help; H. K. Doherty, Ph. D., third vice-president, chairman of the department of Literary Work; John A. Patten, fourth vice-president, chairman of the department of Social Work. Charles E. Piper was elected general treasurer. Secretary Schell and Mrs. J. F. Berry and F. L. Nagler are *ex-officio* members of the Cabinet. Much time was spent in the consideration of matters relating to the different departments and concerning the arrangement of a more general and perfect supervision of the entire work. The sessions, lasting three days, were attended with a thorough, helpful and harmonious discussion of all the important interests involved.

Personals.

— Bishop Foster reaches his 77th birthday, Feb. 22. He is in quite comfortable health.

— Postmaster-General Wilson has been chosen president of the Washington and Lee University in Virginia, and will begin the work in July.

— Rev. Thomas Harrison, the evangelist, is holding a series of special services with Rev. Dr. H. D. Weston's church in Brooklyn, the South Second St.

— Prof. William North Rice, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., is putting a revision of Dana's "Text-book on Geology" through the press.

— Rev. J. L. Huribut, D. D., secretary of the Sunday School Union, left New York last Saturday to be absent three months upon a visit to Palestine and Egypt.

— The youngest child of President and Mrs. Cleveland, little Marion, was christened at the White House at 4 o'clock on Thursday of last week by Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

— Mr. Everett O. Plak left Boston last week for Orangeburg, S. C., where he expects for some days to be the guest of President and Mrs. L. M. Danton, of Claiborne University.

— Rev. H. B. Cady, pastor of the Chestnut St. Church, Providence, was elected department chaplain of the Rhode Island G. A. R. at its recent annual meeting held in Woonsocket.

— Rev. T. I. Coultas, pastor of Roberts Park Church, Indianapolis, Ind., has accepted an invitation to Morristown, N. J., to follow Dr. Eckman, who goes to St. Paul, New York City.

— The *Minneapolis Times* of Jan. 18 publishes in full the sermon of Rev. Matt. S. Hughes, of Wesley Church, that city, upon "The Economics of Christianity," based upon 1 Tim. 4: 18.

— Rev. H. E. Frobock, of Kent's Hill, Me., is transferred to the South Carolina Conference and stationed at Centenary Church, Charleston, S. C. He will enter upon his new field of labor at once.

— Rev. L. A. Thirkfield, pastor of Greenmount Ave. Church, Baltimore, is to succeed Rev. J. Fred Helms as editor of the *Baltimore Methodist* at the next session of the Baltimore Conference.

— The *Western* of last week says: "The announcement is made that Dr. Meeker, pastor of St. Paul, Cincinnati, is to return to the Newark Conference in the spring, to be stationed at Emory, the strongest charge in Jersey City, a former appointment."

— Rev. J. W. Johnston, D. D., of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, has been able to report for two years in succession the largest offering of any single church in our connection for "the worn-out preachers." Last year and the year before the collection was \$760.

— The fiftieth anniversary of the wedding day of Rev. Dr. Joshua Barnard and wife, of Blue Earth City, Minn., was celebrated on Feb. 1. After a unique golden wedding ceremony, conducted by Dr. F. D. Newhouse, the aged bride and groom handed the pastor \$100 to be used in special mission work in India as their golden thank-offering. Dr. Barnard is an honored supernuminate of the Minnesota Conference.

— Mrs. William I. Fee, wife of Rev. William I. Fee, D. D., of the Cincinnati Conference, died at Felicity, Ohio, at 7.30 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 7. She had entered the pulpit, the services had commenced, the first prayer had been offered, and Mrs. Fee rose to address the congregation. Stepping out before the audience, she raised her arms—her face grew white, but before the death-stroke fell, she exclaimed, "I hope I may never meet again any whom I see before me in this church. It is my prayer that our next meeting-place may be in heaven!" Not only the congregation, but the entire town, was greatly moved by her sudden death.

— At the meeting of trustees of Stanford University last week Mrs. Jane L. Stanford surprised every one present by announcing that she had made a deed of gift to the University, to take effect at her death, of the fine Stanford

mansion on Nob Hill, in San Francisco, with all its furnishings, paintings and other art works, the whole valued at \$1,000,000.

— President and Mrs. J. W. Bashford are expected home in May.

— Rev. W. I. Haven and Mr. C. R. Magee were in New York a large part of last week, in attendance upon the meetings of the Board of Control of the Epworth League of which they are members, as was also Rev. S. O. Benton, of Fall River, a member of the Book Committee.

— The *Western* notes that Bishop B. W. Arnett, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was in Cincinnati last week making final arrangements for the purchase and binding of the Bible which will be used by the Chief Justice of the United States in administering the oath to President William McKinley.

— Rev. Geo. J. Bond, of Halifax, N. S., and editor of the *Wesleyan*, preached a forcible and eloquent sermon in Tremont St. Church, Sunday evening, Feb. 14, on "The Pattern Shown in the Mount." Mr. and Mrs. Bond are visiting Boston for a few days and have greatly enjoyed the Moody and Murphy meetings.

— There was a meeting of prominent Baptists at the residence of John D. Rockefeller in New York city, last week, at which Mr. Rockefeller promised to contribute \$250,000 toward paying off the total indebtedness of \$486,000 resting upon the Baptist Foreign and Home Missionary Societies, but stipulated that his gift would be contingent upon other friends of the societies subscribing the remaining \$236,000 by July 1 next.

— The announcement of the death of Miss Grace White, of African fever, Dec. 14, 1896, at her mission station, Barraka, near Cape Palmas, in Liberia, has just reached this country. She left her home in Kingman, Kan., to join Bishop Taylor's force in Africa, Jan. 3, 1891, her sister Anna going also to that field as her co-worker. Miss Anna returned a year ago in broken health, but went back again late in 1896, recuperated.

— Here is another of the happy and just statements of Francis Murphy, made last week in one of his addresses at Park St. Church: "We make a mistake when we criticize Christian people. The man who caught me as a Christian, God bless him! And I didn't have clothes enough to flag a train. Took me into a fashionable church, too. Oh, I was a sight! I want you to get into the church. Get among God's people."

— Rev. C. A. Littlefield sends the following dictated note: "I was too anxious to get out to attend to office matters, and one trip to Boston resulted in a relapse, since which time I have been in bed with fever running higher than before. I have had an honest forecast from my physician this morning, and he forbids the thought of any work under two weeks at least, so here I am and here I'll stay till it seems safe to do the next thing."

— Rev. W. A. Quayle, D. D., of Independence Ave. Church, Kansas City, Mo., is invited to become the pastor of Calvary Church, New York city, and signifies his willingness to accept subject to the conditions of our economy. It will be remembered that Dr. Quayle is among those selected by us for a discourse in "Modern Methodist Sermons." We are happy to state that the manuscript is in hand and will appear as the second of the series. Dr. Quayle is a remarkable preacher, and we congratulate Calvary Church, as we should any other in the connection likely to secure his services.

— Mrs. Lois M. Thrasher, mother of Rev. E. H. Thrasher, of Broadway Church, Lynn, for forty-eight years a member of the Methodist Church and long one of the most consecrated workers of the Main St. Church, Nashua, N. H., and of various benevolent organizations of that city, died at her home, Jan. 31, at the age of 64. Her vigor, however, down to the last year of painful illness had been so remarkable that her death has been all the more distressing to her friends. Her last word was of victory through Jesus. She leaves a husband, James H. Thrasher, aged nearly 57, and her son in the ministry.

— Rev. Charles E. Chandler, for three years at Bethany Church, Rosindale, has been invited to assume the duties of Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Wesley Chapel, Columbus, Ohio, until the session of Ohio Conference in October. Dr. Jackson enters the work of the No-Licence League. Wesley Chapel has a membership of about one thousand, and owns a fine property. Mr. Chandler accepts, subject to the authorities. Columbus is his native city; there he taught four years in the high school before entering the ministry. The families of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler live in that city, and efforts have been made repeatedly to have them return. Mr. Chandler is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, and the School of Theology, Boston University, and is now in the School of All Sciences of the University. His work at Bethany Church has been faithfully and efficiently done, and he leaves the church with the largest membership in its history.

— We are pained to announce the death of Mr. William R. Priest, which took place at his residence in Somerville, on the 13th, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. He was 65 years of age, and had lived in Somerville for twenty-three years. He was a part of that excellent contingent which Hanover St. Church, Boston, gave to First Church, Union Square. During his entire residence in Somerville he had been a steward of the church. Though undemonstrative, he was nevertheless a man of deep Christian experience, and his life was a beautiful and attractive expression of the mind that was in Christ. He

was trusted, admired and beloved by a large circle of intimate friends. Sweetly sustained in his illness by Divine grace, he talked of his departure as a journey to his heavenly home, of the joy with which he should be welcomed by "those gone before," and the welcome he should extend to his loved ones when they, too, came to join him. His funeral was attended on Monday at his residence by Rev. G. S. Butters, his pastor, assisted by Rev. George Skene, a former pastor. A wife, two daughters and two sons survive him.

Brieflets.

Note Bishop Mailleu's appeal for books on the 13th page of this issue.

We are gratified to receive a copy of the admirable address delivered at the dedication of the new hall of the Boston University School of Law, Jan. 8, by Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, which has been published in neat pamphlet form.

Another contribution from the pen of Dr. William Butler upon the "Second General Assembly of Evangelical Missions in Mexico," will be found on page 11. His many friends in the church will be gratified to know that he is able thus to address them.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Matthew, editor of the *California Christian Advocate*, is responsible for the statement that the Methodist Church in his State has as many members as all the other Protestant churches.

If any people are inclined to complain because the Boston papers have not devoted more space to reports of the religious meetings here, they would do well to contrast the course of our dallies with that of the New York press. For instance, generous abstracts of all the addresses of Mr. Moody and Mr. Meyer have appeared in all our dallies. We have examined some of the leading New York papers and find that the attention given to the sermons and addresses of Mr. Moody and Mr. Meyer is in some cases confined to the briefest mention, and seldom exceeds a fifth of a column. Evidently New York is not very profoundly stirred by the work of these distinguished evangelists.

We trust that none of our readers will be disturbed by the evidently faked reports which appear in the New York *World* and the Boston *dallies* relative to the alleged heterodoxy of Dr. James M. Buckley of the *Christian Advocate* of New York. The report is so apparently a misrepresentation and misstatement that any intelligent and discriminating reader will at once recognize the fact. Dr. Buckley is well known as a conservative Biblical scholar, and never a defender of Lyman Abbott's destructive theories. Prof. Olin A. Curtis, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary, while also conservative in his theological opinions, is a profound and comprehensive Biblical scholar and never could have maintained, as is reported, "the infallibility of the English version of the Bible" and other stuffy views accredited to him. Our readers may be assured that a correct report of the proceedings will show that there was no good ground for the declarations which the *World* has hastened to spread abroad.

If Prof. J. Henry Thayer, of Cambridge, said what is attributed to him at the Andover alumni meeting in this city last week—and it reads refreshingly like him—then his utterances deserve prayerful consideration by the ministers of all denominations. Speaking of the work of evangelists in this city, he is reported to have said that he had been interested and exercised thereby: "I hope it will continue with good results. Mr. Moody is one grand Christian. But Mr. Moody has changed his manner and methods. He is not the Moody of years ago. I ask myself, as I see evangelistic movements heralded about, how is it with churches? What do they exist for? Think of the Apostle Paul waiting for a Moody to come! If Mr. Moody has inside knowledge of the churches here, the sooner they are exposed the better. But there are different ways. And is not this evangelistic work an encroachment on the work of the churches? Every evangelist in this country is a reflection on the power of the churches, in my judgment. I know the worth of such men. But every man of us can be endowed with power from on high."

In the *Bangor Daily Commercial* of Feb. 4 is a full report of a speech delivered before the Maine State Legislature by President Harris in vindication of the college, its curriculum work and methods, against some criticisms of the committee appointed by the State legislature to investigate its affairs. President Harris very ably disposes of the charge that the college "has departed from the ideas of its founders," and that the expense of working its various departments is not warranted by the results. His contention, which he proves up to the hilt by a series of lucidly arranged statistics, is that the nature of the work done in the college requires unavoidably a larger cost per student than is necessary in colleges where the curriculum is less scientific and less comprehensive. He also conclusively shows that in States much poorer than Maine the cost of education in the State colleges is much greater than in the college over which he presides. Maine has got a good thing in her State College, and ought to see to it that

the work of its president and professors is encouraged and generously sustained. A more liberal policy would have a beneficial result on the agricultural and commercial interests of the State.

Melanchthon's Quadricentennial.

THE great religious upheavals along the course of human history are usually accompanied by a variety of agencies adapted to the prosecution of the work. Many of them early disappear because not needed. Others become increasingly important and obtain historic fame. In a normal movement of the kind we find a leader who grasps the situation and is supported by allies who recognize his leadership and supplement his resources. Any defect in this arrangement is sure to detract from the efficiency of the movement.

Wyclif furnished a superb leader in the religious movement five hundred years ago, but though he had many followers, there was no one able to supplement him or to assume his task. As a result, the movement collapsed when the chief actor was removed. On the other hand, the Puritan uprising had many able lieutenants, but no central figure controlling and giving unity to the varied activities. The blow was not concentrated upon a single point. There was a political as well as a religious wing, and the substantial results were along secondary lines. The Commonwealth failed; Plymouth Rock survives as a precious legacy. Methodism was fortunate. It met a great public need and was furnished with a peerless agency. John Wesley remained at the head until the movement assumed consistency and compactness. Around him came invaluable helpers, such as his brother Charles with the charm of song, Fletcher with the odor of sanctity and the pen of the controversialist, Coke the missionary, and Clarke the scholar, who allowed one man to head the column while they gave efficient aid. In this we have an important secret of the success of Methodism.

At the opening of the Protestant Reformation three colossal figures command our attention—Luther, characterized by rugged strength, courage, the capacity to do battle; Calvin, with intellectual astuteness and the predisposition to utter the most awful theological dogmas; and Melanchthon, the elegant scholar and the meek, lovable disciple of our divine Master. Of the three giants generated by the Reformation Melanchthon was by far the most attractive. Luther was Gothic, rude, impulsive, while Melanchthon was Grecian, reminding us of a statue by Phidias, perfect in proportion and elegant in form and finish; beauty was combined with strength. These three men must always remain associated in our thoughts about the Reformation. Each had his part assigned by Providence and performed it well. Melanchthon could never have acted the part of Luther, and as little could Luther have been a Melanchthon. The men were supplemental of each other. It took all of them to make the complete agency demanded at the time.

Philip Melanchthon, the elegant scholar, the associate reformer, whose 400th anniversary has come, was born in Bretten in the Lower Palatinate, Feb. 16, 1497, and died peacefully at Leipzig, April 19, 1560. His body rests beside that of Luther in the Castle Church of Wittenberg. United in life, these great contestants for truth were reunited at the opening tomb. Unlike in taste and structure of mind, a great common purpose ran through their lives. The one was a man for the hour of storm and revolution, the other for seasons of quiet. Melanchthon was the more choice and attractive man. He combined, in a rare degree, extensive learning with devout piety. In his wide search for knowledge he never forgot that all the facts of the universe are within God's domain and to be studied with both zeal and humility.

The predilection of Melanchthon was that of an investigator and scholar. He loved knowledge and was eager in its pursuit. From the cradle he exhibited a rare capacity for mental acquisition. He was educated under the supervision of his relative, the great humanist Reuchlin, studying at Pforzheim, Heidelberg and Tübingen, where he held a professor's chair which he was induced to exchange for one in the new University of Wittenberg.

Melanchthon appreciated order and system and delighted to mass truth in forms of beauty. Luther broke up the granite formations of truth in rough masses; Melanchthon polished the stones as he built them into the palace of the great King. As the author of the great state papers of the Reformation, he will be held in perpetual remembrance by the Protestant world. As an organizer he was far superior to his chief. If Luther had allowed him more fully to try his hand, the ecclesiastical order of the churches would have been better.

In his temper Melanchthon was irenic. He could never be a mere advocate; his mind was calm, candid, judicial. He saw all sides of a subject and could never be content with an extreme putting of the truth. In all the confessions he found elements of truth. He went away from Luther's consubstantiation, veered toward Calvin, and even found truth with the Catholic theologians. He endeavored to evolve the law of harmony rather than that of separation. The influence of Melanchthon's irenic temper has been salutary over the Protestant world, and this centennial cannot fail to do good, not only to the Lutheran bodies, but to all who owe a debt to the Reformation of the sixteenth century.

The Sunday School.

FIRST QUARTER. LESSON IX.

Sunday, February 28.

Acts 8: 1-17.

Rev. W. O. Holway, D. D., U. S. N.

THE DISCIPLES DISPERSED.

I. Preliminary.

1. Golden Text: *They that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word.*—Acts 8: 4.
2. Date: A. D. 37.
3. Places: Jerusalem; "a city of Samaria."
4. Home Readings: Monday—Acts 8: 1-8. Tuesday—Acts 8: 9-17. Wednesday—Acts 8: 18-25. Thursday—Matt. 10: 16-23. Friday—1 Peter 4: 13-19. Saturday—Neb. 5: 8-15. Sunday—John 4: 27-30; 39-42.

II. Introductory.

Saul was not a mere spectator of Stephen's death. He approved the act and shared the guilt of it. "His conscience always bore the sting of that day's crime," as we learn from his subsequent confession. That deed of blood became the signal for a deadly persecution which broke up the Pentecostal church, and dispersed its membership (the apostles excepted) throughout Judea and Samaria—a result providentially overruled for good, since the scattered disciples "went everywhere preaching the word." Stephen's disfigured body was not denied funeral rites because he had been stoned as a blasphemer. There were found devout Jews who had the courage to give him a solemn and honorable burial. But this reaction had no influence on Saul. He at once took the lead in the purpose to utterly crush out the new faith. With a cruelty which spared neither age nor sex, he invaded the privacies of home, dragged men and women to prison, scourged them in the synagogues, tried to make them blaspheme Christ's name, and, when tried for their lives, gave his vote against them.

Driven from Jerusalem, the disciples carried the Word into the neighboring provinces. Philip, one of the deacons, soon achieved great success as a preacher in Samaria. Prior to his coming the Samaritans had been quite carried away by the magical arts of one Simon, a sorcerer, a member of a numerous, widely-diffused and influential class of impostors. He had so completely duped the people that they revered him as an *æon*, or an emanation from Deity. But when Philip came with the glad tidings of Christ and in the power of the Spirit, the people forsook the conjurer for the evangelist. The miracles of healing which he wrought attested the truth of his doctrine, and men and women in great numbers were baptized. Simon also joined the ranks of the disciples, impressed evidently by the genuine supernaturalism which accompanied the Word—so real and mighty as contrasted with his own cheap deceptions and juggleries. The apostles at Jerusalem learned of Philip's success, and sent Peter and John to Samaria to supervise and confirm the work. As yet the Spirit had not fallen upon the converts with Pentecostal power; but when the apostles prayed and laid their hands upon them, the extraordinary gifts descended.

III. Expository.

1. Saul was consenting—a transitional sentence, preparing the way for the narrative of the fierce persecution which he inaugurated. At that time there was (R. V., "there arose on that day").—The persecution dated from the day of Stephen's death. Great persecution—the first. The supineness of the Roman government during these violent and illegal proceedings is explained by the sudden death of the Emperor Tiberius, the deposing of Pilate, and the absence of the Roman governor. All scattered abroad.—The persecution was so fierce and the consequent dispersion of the church so complete, that none seemed to be left except the apostles. The love-feasts and assemblies were broken up. It probably took about six months for Saul to finish his sanguinary work in Jerusalem, and then he went to Damascus. Judea and Samaria.—Our Lord had mentioned these two provinces in His commission to His disciples; they should be His witnesses "in Judea and Samaria." Except the apostles—who apparently refused to flee, and were divinely protected in this crisis. Perhaps they were spared because they had not publicly taken the stand which Stephen took with reference to the "customs" of Moses; they probably adhered to the Mosaic rites. An old tradition, coming down from Clement and Eusebius, declares that the Saviour had instructed the apostles to remain twelve years in the Holy City, lest any should say, "we have not heard;" and then go out into the world.

2-4. Devout men—"religious Jews who, in their pious conscientiousness, and with a secret inclination to Christianity, had the courage to

honor the innocence of him who had been stoned" (Meyer). Carried Stephen to his burial (R. V., "buried Stephen").—Those stoned for blasphemy were left unburied, or, as Jeremiah expresses it (22: 19), "buried with the burial of an ass." These honors to Stephen were a protest against the violent and illegal act of the council and a tribute to the character of the martyr. Great lamentation—beating of the breast, wringing of the hands, etc., carried to an unusual extent. As for Saul (R. V., "but Saul")—introducing a contrast with the "devout men;" they buried Stephen, he devastated the church. Made havoc—R. V., "laid waste." Entering into every house—every suspected house; indicating how searching and systematic was his persecuting zeal. Hailing—hauling, dragging by force to prison. Scattered abroad.—The attempt to crush the faith resulted only in its wider dissemination. Instead of enjoying love-feasts and attending the temple services as they had been accustomed, the disciples were thrust forth to evangelize the provinces. Thus the word of life came to multitudes who would not otherwise have heard it.

5. Philip—not the apostle, but the deacon (Acts 6: 5). He is called "the evangelist" (Acts 21: 8), and had four daughters who prophesied. Says Whedon: "Stephen closes the Pentecostal church; Philip opens the missionary or modern church. To Stephen belongs the leadership of the glorious army of the martyrs; to Philip the leadership of the glorious army of foreign missionaries. Both were forerunners of Paul. . . . Paul was Stephen and Philip united and enlarged." Went down—from "the more eminent capital" of Judea to the capital city of Samaria, formerly the capital city of Israel; captured and destroyed by Shalmaneser (B. C. 719); restored by Herod the Great, and named Sebaste (Greek for Augusta) in honor of Caesar Augustus. Preached Christ unto them (R. V., "proclaimed unto them the Christ")—"the Christ who nine years ago had preached Himself to Shechem in Samaria" (Whedon).

6-8. The people—R. V., "the multitude." With one accord.—Our Lord's welcome had been equally popular and universal. Hearing and seeing the miracles—R. V., "when they heard and saw the signs." Unclean spirits.—Demons were not limited to Christ's time. These cases of possession are kept distinct from natural diseases, like palsy and lameness. Great joy (R. V., "much joy")—both for bodily healing and spiritual changes.

9-11. Man called Simon; (R. V., "man, Simon by name")—familiarily known as "Simon Magus," or "Simon the Magician;" a native of Gilton in Samaria, according to Justin Martyr, and the father of heretics. Dean Howson credits him with being, subsequently, the inventor of Gnosticism. Beforetime—before Philip came. Used sorcery—"literally, 'was practicing magic'; our 'sorcerer' comes through the French *sortier*, from the Latin *sortior*, a caster of lots (*sortes*) for the purpose of divination" (Plumptre). Bewitched—R. V., "amazed;" captivated. Himself was some great one.—"According to different early writers he professed to be the Logos, the Messiah, the Samaritan Archangel, and the power of God personified" (Alexander). All gave heed, from the least to the greatest.—Simon was strongly intrenched in the faith of the people. All classes regarded him as a supernatural guide. This man is the great power of God—R. V., "This man is that power of God which is called Great."

These traveling impostors swarmed over Greece and Rome, pretending to magical powers derived from the spirit world; they were readers of the stars, interpreters of dreams, fortune-tellers, medicine men; in brief, they exercised the same arts as the modern fortune-teller, and by much the same methods; but they were as much more successful in those days than these as the age was more ignorant and credulous (see Acts 13: 6-10; 18: 18-20) (Abbott).—We see in the sorceries of Simon something identical with the sorcery of the Old Testament (and with the execrable pseudo-spiritualism of the present day), something rather basely *baïce* nature; subnatural rather than supernatural; where the depths of vice may perhaps be so fathomed as to reach down to the infernal (Whedon).

12, 13. When they believed Philip.—His preaching was in demonstration of the Spirit and with power. The clear light was now shining, and the people turned from the false to the true. Baptized—In token of their new faith. Simon himself believed also.—He was "wonder-struck" by the miracles. Whether he believed in Christ as the Messiah, or simply "as a demon of more powerful name than he had known," we cannot tell; but his juggler-habit of mind probably prevented any true heart faith. He was dazzled with the miracles, and seemed to care but little about the teaching.

14. The apostles.—They had remained at Jerusalem, but still watched over the dispersed church as well as they could. Heard that Sa-

maria had received the word—remarkable and encouraging tidings, considering the mongrel population (Jews and heathen), the mutual hatred between the Jews and the Samaritans, and the delusion into which they had been brought by Simon. Sent Peter and John—to perfect them in the faith and preserve the unity of the church. This is the last mention of John in the Acts. He at one time (Luke 9: 54) had proposed to call down the fire of God's wrath on a village of the Samaritans.

15, 16. Prayed for them.—They claimed no power to impart of themselves. Receive the Holy Ghost—not that they were utterly destitute of His influences. Their acceptance of the truth, their submission to the rite of baptism, their evident joyfulness and faith, give evidence of the presence and gracious work of the Spirit; but the Pentecostal power with its supernatural gifts had not yet fallen on them, and this phenomenal power was especially needed in the planting of the church. Baptized in the name (R. V., "into the name")—as Christ had commanded (Matt. 28: 19).

17. Laid their hands on them—as the medium through which they received what had been granted in answer to prayer. Received the Holy Ghost—a repetition of Pentecost in its essential results, though not probably in its phenomena of tongue and flame. The gifts conferred were, probably, those of prophecy, power to exorcise demons, heal diseases, etc.

Not until the apostles came to Samaria might the charismatic Spirit descend. This was part of that miraculous supremacy of the apostles—Christ's own chosen, original, witnessing twelve—which they could not communicate to any fellow, or transmit to any successor (Whedon).

IV. Illustrative.

1. Peter "preached the Christ unto them." He took no notice of Simon the sorcerer. There are some persons who think we ought to send missionaries to argue down the infidels. What did Philip do? He preached Christ. Philip did not argue down Simon, he superseded him. The daylight does not argue with the artificial light. The sun does not say, "Let us talk this matter over, thou little, beautiful, artificial jet. Let us be candid with one another, and be polite to one another, and let us treat one another as gentlemen talking on equal terms. Let us see which of us ought to rule the earth." The sun does nothing but shine. What then? Men sneakingly put the gas out. "Let your light so shine." Life is the unanswerable logic. Holiness is the invincible argument. Charity, love, beneficence, chivalry, self-sacrifice—these form the shining host that will chase all competitors away (Joseph Parker).

2. Here is a fitting extract from Livingstone's diary: "Felt much turmoil of spirit at having my plans for the salvation of this region knocked on the head by the savages tomorrow. [At Loangwa it seemed certain he and his band must die.] But I read, 'Go ye and teach all nations. And lo, I am with you alway.' It is the word of a Gentleman of the strictest honor, and there is an end 'o' it. I will not cross furtively by night as I intended. I shall take observations for latitude and longitude tonight, though they may be the last" (Hurlbut).

3. For many years before this time, and many years after, impostors from the East, pretending to magical powers, had great influence over the Roman mind. The most remote districts of Asia Minor sent their itinerant soothsayers; Syria sent her music and her medicines; Chaldea her "Babylonian numbers" and "mathematical calculations." The Jewish beggar-woman was the gypsy of the first century, shivering and crouching in the outskirts of the city, and telling fortunes, as Ezekiel said of old, "for handfuls of barley and for pieces of bread." The great Marius had in his camp a Syrian, probably a Jewish prophetess, by whose divinations he regulated the progress of his campaigns. No picture in the great Latin satirist is more powerfully drawn than that in which he says that the astrologers and sorcerers are a class of men who "will always be discarded and always chided" (Conybeare and Howson condensed).

Right of Way for the Revival.

THE unanimity with which our people everywhere are devoting themselves to revival work is full of promise. This should be the Methodist lenten. Social functions of every kind should be side-tracked. Even church societies should avoid conflict with any of the revival services. These are usually composed of the best workers. Such should be in the forefront of the battle. A single absence might be disastrous.

Women have better control of their time than men. Daylight services are especially dependent upon them. The moral effect of a crowded house cannot be measured. Business should be subordinated as far as

practicable. There is none that will not allow one service a day. We get home at night weary. Slippers, dressing-gown, glowing fire, and current literature are wonderfully attractive. But our duty is at the front. The call is for self-denial. We must endure hardness as good soldiers. The example of a young school-teacher has greatly encouraged us. She goes out twelve miles, teaches all day, returns at night, and presides at the instrument with a Christian fervor that is inspiring. Then there is a day-laborer, who seems to forget his body in tireless ministry to his soul.

Anybody can serve God in pleasant weather. Think you He does not reserve bad-weather rewards for those who brave cold and storm to do His work?

The lodge? Certainly; let it go. It will be there when the meetings close. While the extra services continue, we should have no other motto than, "This One Thing I Do!"—*Western Christian Advocate*.

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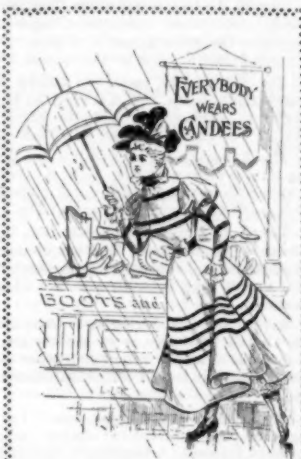
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SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Evangelical Missions in Mexico.

Rev. William Butler, D. D.

MISSIONS, when successful, outlive their early difficulties, while later friends and workers wonder how the darkness and cruelty of those former days could have been. Our divine Master requires us to recall our painful experiences—remembering "the rock whence we were hewn." In view of this obligation, let us here refer to some of the facts of that past which will show the value of the brighter day that has dawned upon Mexico.

In the program of the First General Assembly (held in 1888) there were two questions to be answered—"How many martyrs, if any, has your Mission had?" and "The place and date of such martyrdom?" The replies to these inquiries developed the deepest feeling in the Assembly, showing, as they did, that since 1873 up to that date two of our ordained ministers (one an American) and 56 of our native members had been martyred, being an average of one murder every three months inflicted upon our converts! And, sad to relate, most of these were committed in the chapels where our people were assembled for the worship of God, and on the holy Sabbath day, the chapels being then desecrated and ruined!

I fully investigated these facts during my late visit to Mexico before presenting the dreadful details in "Mexico in Transition." A copy of my book was placed in the hands of President Diaz and presented to other public men. It has been on sale in our Book Room in Mexico for the four years past, but to this hour the facts have not been denied.

We had a memorable interview with President Diaz in 1878, on the occasion of the assassination of twenty-five of these native brethren at Atzala. After expressing his deep sorrow at the atrocities and assuring us that religious freedom would be vindicated, the President stated that the Congress and people generally were as indignant as we were over these instances of Romish intolerance, and he earnestly deprecated the idea that people outside should judge the nation by the actions of these fanatics. He continued to this effect:—

"You are greatly depressed and discouraged over what has occurred, and I do not wonder; but if you knew this country as I know it, you would feel differently."

He saw our surprise, and proceeded to explain:—

"I have seen this land as none of you ever saw it, in degradation, with everything in the line of toleration and freedom to learn. I have watched its rise and progress to a better condition. We are not yet all we ought to be, but we have risen as a people and are now rising faster than ever. My advice is, do not be discouraged. Keep on with your work, avoiding topics of irritation and preaching your Gospel in its own spirit, and believe me that twenty years hence religious murders will have ceased in Mexico and our people will be rejoicing in the peace and toleration which our constitution guarantees to all without distinction."

The prediction of the worthy President has already proved true. Within the twenty years anticipated the people have become generally willing to hear us for our cause without rage or persecution. It has been too much the habit of Protestant missions in Catholic countries to preach controversy instead of experience. President Diaz was wise in warning us against using topics of irritation. Controversial preaching generally hardens to resistance and makes enemies instead of friends. I saw this danger and advised our brethren to avoid it, and instead earnestly to try, with a tender heart, to preach Jesus and His offered grace and the merciful help of the Holy Spirit. God has richly blessed such preaching.

A remarkable testimony to the good-will which this policy has won is afforded by a letter from F. R. Guernsey, editor-in-chief of the *Mexican Herald*, the largest English daily in the City of Mexico, written to and published in the *Boston Herald*. Mr. Guernsey is an American who has resided many years in the republic and has a wide acquaintance with Mexicans of all classes of society. The letter was written without the knowledge of any of the missionaries. As it is such a grateful evidence of the change of attitude towards Protestant Christianity, my readers will pardon me for inserting part of it, in spite of the prominence given to my son, who stands in this respect for all the other members of the Mission. A few years ago any one who might have felt as kindly as does this writer

would have hesitated to publish such laudatory expressions concerning Protestantism for fear of the effect on the circulation of his own journal. This disinterested witness, who so fully enjoys the courage of his convictions and writes with such freedom, will now speak:—

"One of the best known figures on the streets of the City of Mexico is Rev. Dr. John Wesley Butler. The Doctor is a staunch and militant Methodist. Good people of judgment, and also plain, everyday sinners like myself, admire this resolute and hard-working laborer in the vineyard of the Lord; we, because, from our heathen standpoint, he is what he pretends to be—a Christian who does the work of his Master. When you see a missionary who is ready to visit the sick and the very poorest, who is always doing straightforward work in behalf of those who are friendless, whose activity is incessant, and whose heart is as big as that of the founder of Methodism, then you may put it down that Christian missions are worth all the money they cost. These Methodists are untiring, with a vast capacity for concentrated and effective work. They believe in the devil and in the duty of putting him not into him, and they are willing to sit up cold nights on the Lord's outer picket line so they may get a chance at the enemy of souls. When Dr. Butler gives you his hand, it is that of an alert and honest man; you note that he has a good old Methodist grip, for that church has raised, on the slender salary of its preachers, a hardy, indomitable breed of men who are of the same temper as the Jesuit martyrs of Canada, and of what is now New York, in the old Indian days. They are ready to face their duty and do their work. A very strong Catholic friend here, an Englishman, said the other day, speaking of Dr. Butler: 'His theology is not mine, but his Christianity is all right.' One of the warmest friends of the Doctor is the governor of one of the neighboring States, who admires his educational work and has copied his ideas."

"Theology is a poor substitute for Christian work, and I may say that Dr. Butler is strong in the latter direction. I am assured by those competent to judge that his theology is rock-ribbed and iron-clad, but it is that genial Methodist theology which, while it sees a personal devil actively plying his trade, yet finds God's mercy unfailing for the penitent and the Creator not indifferent to the claims of the weakest of sinners. The devil notion may be right, after all; it is immensely explanatory of many things. Somehow the theology that has a devil in it gets close to the hearts of the masses, as do the Catholics, who keep a very active specimen on exhibition."

"Many thousands of excellent Catholic people here regard Dr. Butler as an emissary of Satan, so potent is theological prejudice. They feel that the Protestant missionaries are sowing tar and down the land, and that Dr. Butler is chief tar-sower. If the inquisition fires were still afloat, I'm afraid Dr. Butler would be warmer than he has ever been in his life. I am often asked what manner of man the Rev. Dr. Butler, 'el gran Protestant,' is. Then I have to explain that he is a wise and admirable man, with a heart that overlaps sectarian bounds, whose only object is to do good. 'But he is a heretic,' they say, 'the arch-heretic of them all!' 'Perhaps,' I reply, 'but if the Lord would send you ten thousand heretics as big and as bold as Dr. Butler, you would find many things improved in this land, which needs all the laborers it can get, and of whatsoever badge, to clean things up in readiness for the day when the grand inspection comes.' And if my interrogator is a gentle Catholic lady she will add: 'Well, God knows how to work with strange instruments, and if you want Dr. Butler does all the good you say, I am sure he is at heart a Catholic. He cannot be anything else!'

"That is the way discussions over the arch-heretic usually end; so you will find in this sunny land of Mexico good Catholics, active in well-doing, claiming the excellent Doctor as one of them. And they are right. For he who does the work of the gentle God who walked in Galilee two thousand years ago is of the fraternity of St. Francis, and of all the good and holy men the elder church has canonized and set up for men's contemplation. In the day when symbols are no more of use, when ceremonial and vestments are put away forever, when the picture or the image of the saint is no more a help to the poor man or woman, and a good life is found to be the only passport to a better place than earth, it seems to me that John Boyle O'Reilly's words will have then come true, and it will be seen that 'good men have all the same religion,' and that Dr. Butler, kindly and useful heretic, bearer of the standard of Wesley, will find St. Peter opening the big white gate for him just as quickly as for the greatest of pontiffs or the most famous of cardinals."

"The Methodists here are a very aggressive set of people. They give great attention to the education of children, and have started thousands in useful careers. They teach the children under their care to be loyal Mexicans, to obey the laws of their country, and to be of service to the world. This is the real usefulness of a mission which, leaving aside all theological discussions, may be said to be a great and useful contribution to the uplifting of the Mexican masses."

"There is work and room for all. The ancient Elder church of which I have frequently written is poor; it cannot in this generation, or during the lifetime of the next, do all it would like to do for the civilizing of the masses. So it is a fair field for any man who has in his heart the spirit of the Master; who is a Christian because he must be, not for worldly pelf, not for ostentation, not for human praise, but because he inevitably must give his time and his life to the cause of humanity. And of such men is Dr. Butler. If his life be an embodied heresy, let there be heresy of the same sort made an article of permanent export. He is doing honest, faithful, Christian work, and we here all know it."

This Second General Assembly has been most successful, both in numbers and the work done. The delegates which attended in 1888 were 70 in number, but this time there were 200, who came from every State in the Mexican Union save one (Chiapas), while the representatives from the Home Boards were an additional feature of interest. The meetings were largely attended by enthusiastic audiences which enjoyed the spirited and harmonious discussions of topics of general interest. The proceedings were well reported by the daily press of the capital.

As evidence of our increasing success, I here present the exhibit compiled from

the reports of all the missions represented in this General Assembly. The second column gives the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These figures will make glad the hearts of all those who have prayed for the evangelization of Mexico.

STATISTICAL EXHIBIT OF EVANGELICAL MISSIONS IN MEXICO, JANUARY, 1897.

	All the Miss.	M. E. Miss.
Centres occupied,	87	30
Congregations,	635	138
Ordained For. Missionaries,	85	7
Asts., Wives of Missionaries,	85	7
Foreign Lady Missionaries,	67	7
Native Preachers Ordained,	130	30
Nat. Preachers Not Ordained,	176	35
School Teachers & Other Agts.,	300	97
Total For. and Nat. Workers,	777	173
Churches Organized,	406	137
Communicants (Members),	18,000	4,614
Probable Adherents (including Members),	65,000	12,000
Students in Theo. Schools,	50	10
Pupils in Boarding Schools and Orphanages,	600	50
Pupils in Day Schools,	7,473	5,998
Scholars in Sunday-schools,	10,000	1,507
Total Value Miss. Prop.,	\$1,500,100	\$401,540

In addition, the returns show that fully seventy millions of pages of religious literature have been issued by the missions since the work began. This was indispensable to success. There was nothing in the language that we could safely use. There were no hymns, catechisms or biographies save of "saints" and the Virgin Mary. The integrity of the Ten Commandments had been trifled with, and such commentaries as existed neutralized divine teaching. We had to create our courses of study for pupils, students and preachers, and everything else required for our work. How much these 70,000,000 pages have contributed to our success God alone can tell; but we feel assured that the results of this seed-sowing will be even more fully appreciated when the next General Assembly holds its sessions in Mexico.

Newton Centre, Mass.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

"Borderland."

IF Dr. C. H. Payne's theory of revival signs as stated in the February *Homiletic Review*, be correct, we ought to expect great things in Kansas City. The past ten years have furnished our people with an abundance of evidence to prove how uncertain is happiness sought through worldly gain. There is certainly an "unsatisfiedness" which might naturally precede a revival of religion.

Notwithstanding the prostrate condition of business following our boom days, and much financial embarrassment, there is little abject poverty. Our "tramp problem" is well in hand, and likewise the relief of families temporarily in need. Two splendid institutions are doing a good work—the Helping Hand Institute and the Provident Association. The former is a model of its kind, and had its birth two years ago in our Methodist Episcopal City Missionary Society. Its superintendent is Rev. B. E. Shawham, who is a genius in this work. He has made the Institute interdenominational and also indispensable.

Kansas City is often thought by strangers to be a Kansas town. Its twin sister of the same name is really on the west side of the State line and has a population of 40,000. In Missouri the city has about 140,000 inhabitants. Important suburbs are Independence, Mo., ten miles east, formerly a headquarters of Mormonism and now having an elegant Temple, with a population of 10,000; and Westport, Mo., adjoining on the south, with about 5,000. This town, now a suburb, was the steamboat landing here on the Missouri River before Kansas City had a beginning.

Methodism has always been strong in Kansas City. Until very recently the Church South was in the ascendancy. Our own is now much in the lead. Recent anniversaries have occasioned cause for thanksgiving. The mother church of all—Grand Avenue—has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of her present building. After reading in *Zion's Herald* of the seventy-fifth and eightieth milestones of New England churches, the above seems unnoteworthy; but not so here.

Liberty Street Church has just now celebrated (Feb. 7) the thirtieth year since the first work in West Kansas City, which ripened in 1870 into a completed building. Then barely one railroad and a score or two of buildings marked what now consists of one of two or three great railroad centres in the land, a stockyard second only to that of Chicago, a large number of packing houses, and warehouses innumerable.

Grand Avenue Church has a most worthy history. The first meeting place of the General Missionary Committee outside of New York, it is well known to your readers. Its Sunday-school, under the superintendency of W. H. Reed, was once famous. It is now a "downtown" church, but with no signs of decay. For four years past Dr. C. B. Mitchell has wielded from its pulpit great power. He is now called to Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, to be neighbor of Rev. Matt. S. Hughes, known to all *HERALD*

readers. His successor is to be Dr. J. W. Hancher, late president of Black Hills College.

Dr. W. A. Quayle, who well-nigh attained notoriety at the late General Conference through sentiments concerning certain movements of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, is having a most successful pastorate at the Independence Avenue Church. Eloquent in the pulpit and on the lecture platform, he is also beloved by all for his rare qualities of heart. This church, built ten years ago, has had a heavy burden of debt. A heroic effort recently lifted \$15,000 of it, but \$35,000 still remains.

Dr. W. P. George, occasionally mentioned in *Zion's Herald* correspondence, is here as pastor of the new Westminster Presbyterian Church. His work as a supply in the Second Presbyterian Church for a few months resulted in a split over the question of calling him permanently. The result was the formation of the above-named society and Dr. George's instalment as pastor. He is beloved by his Methodist brethren here and is still a member of an Eastern Conference.

Bishop Fowler has recently given his lecture here on Abraham Lincoln at Independence Ave. Church.

Our Annual Conference—the St. Louis—will meet at Nevada, March 10. It includes all of the State south of the "Great River." Young in years, vast in territory, its strength and tone are rapidly improving.

THE GREATNESS OF OUR LITTLE-NESS.

Rev. A. B. Russell.

NO man can permanently go up until he is willing to go down; there is no other way of going up to stay. When one gets down at the feet of his heavenly Master, knowing and owning his helplessness, and reaches out his feeble hand for help, fully trusting, then Divine strength lays hold with full grasp on the outstretched arm, and the trusting soul is lifted.

How sad it is that so many never reach the point where they fully realize their true condition until they have passed the stage of unwarrantable ambition; sadder still, that so many never seem to reach a sensible conclusion at all! Thousands fall of heavenly joy because they never get anywhere in grace. Their lives are like the undulating waves of the sea or of the tides which ebb and flow.

The hand that grasps the hand of Jesus and never lets go is surely led upward and onward into the richer and still richer experiences of the Christian life. Like the few names in *Sardinia*, they maintain their stand with Christ in spite of the disquietudes which surround them. These have the promise of walking with Christ in holy fellowship, which includes triumph, parity, progress and communion. No other ambition will ever be satisfied. This the weakest and humblest can attain, who serve God in trustful reliance on His help. Relying on the grace of God, we are built up in our most holy faith. We pray in the Holy Ghost, adding watchfulness to prayer. We are kept in the love of God. Then we may confidently look for the mercy of God unto eternal life. Happy are they who have this assurance! Thrice happy are young Christians who wisely see and choose a humble and close walk with God in time to be useful in leading other souls to the valley whence they can ascend to the heights and sit down with Him who has a name above every name.

Having attained to such a state of grace, no spot in God's vineyard will be looked upon as degrading. It may be hard and unpromising, but it needs cultivation; and when faithful labor is bestowed upon it, the little, obscure, outlying spot will often blossom and bear fruit under the sun and rain that come from above. A minister in a remote country town was once asked by an acquaintance why he consented to preach in that place, and he replied, "There are souls here that need to be saved. Some one must labor here, and it may as well be myself as any one." Every Christian has a talent that may be made useful in an appropriate field. God knows where to place each individual, and tie will help their infirmities, and will raise them up at last to shine where "one star differs from another star in glory." Herein is the greatness of our littleness.

East Lempster, N. H.

A gospel which says much of Christ, but little of His cross, or which dilates on the beauty of His life, but stammers when it begins to speak of the sacrifice in His death, is not Paul's gospel, and it will have little power to deal with the universal sickness of sin. — Alexander MacLaren, D. D.



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The Conferences.

(Continued from Page 5.)

the list of probationers—31 at Winchester and 24 at Westport. More will come in later. For the children who have started, a Junior League has been organized at both charges to specially train them in Christian life and work. The increase in telling in the average attendance upon the Sunday-schools. For some months past the average will reach 165 per Sunday. Only three or four churches on the district will exceed this.

The church at Westport deserves special mention. It is in a very small village. They have taken on new life within a few months and are holding special meetings in school-houses and cottages without the presence of a pastor, and people are being saved. This is only a sample of what many of our small churches could do if they would give themselves wholly to the work of God. There is no reason for the church dying out in the small towns. Discouragement brought on by indifference is more to blame than the fact that there are no people to be saved. There is wonderful enthusiasm in this little society. These two churches ought to have a membership of 400. It can be brought about by hard work, and that is what a Methodist preacher is for. The pastor's wife is especially active in looking after souls. Since the first of September she has made 223 calls. Her financial affairs are better than those of many we have ever known them. There will be but little effort needed to bring up the whole claim, and no resort to the questionable methods that have been employed in some of the years past. It is not to be wondered at that a unanimous vote of both quarterly conferences asks the return of the pastor.

If Rev. G. H. Clark wears out any time soon, it will be by work and not by rest. He has been pushing the work ever since he went to Chesterfield, laboring in apostolic fashion "night and day with tears." He has scarcely had five evenings at home for the past year. Just now he is engaged in a series of meetings at Spofford—the place formerly known as "Chesterfield Factory." Some souls have come into the light and are testifying to saving power. Mr. Clark's methods draw some persons very close to him, and repel others, but he shouts amid it and pushes for the salvation of the people. The quarterly conference with great unanimity asks his return for a third year, believing that he is doing a great work and ought not to come down. Certainly people have been set to thinking by his earnest and consecrated man, and the heaven is working in the meal.

Through piles of snow we found our way to Munsville for the last visit. A small audience listened to the preaching of the Word. We wondered there were so many with such traveling. The work is in good condition considering the scattered community and the scarcity of work for several months in the chair-shop, the only industry in the village. Rev. H. C. Sawyer and wife are enjoying by the pastor. New Year's day the pastor made forty calls, traveling fifteen miles to go to it. He preaches each Sunday afternoon at East Sullivan, three and a half miles away. This is a Congregational community, but they enjoy and endorse the Methodist pastor and will be glad to have him come to them another year. The Crusade band that has been in Keene are to begin work here soon. They are praying for a good revival.

Whatever of feeling there was at Keene last spring by the unexpected removal of the pastor, has long ago subsided, and the presiding elder, Rev. M. C. Pendexter came to us an entire stranger, but he has won his way to the hearts of all he has met, and has won the churches at Keene and West Swanzy. He is especially gifted as a pastor, and has been very diligent in looking after the people. Congregations are large. Finances are in good condition. A band of the Christian Crusaders has been at work here for several weeks. Over a hundred have sought the Lord. How many of these can be gathered into the Methodist fold remains to be seen, for all the churches seem likely to share in the ingathering. By a unanimous vote the pastor's salary was requested. They also passed complimentary resolutions on the retirement of the presiding elder.

Five years ago the Methodist society at West Swanzy had just been born. Today they have a wide-awake society, a splendid chapter of the Epworth League, a Junior League, a Sunday-school with an average attendance of 50, and a church property worth about \$4,000 all paid for. They enjoy their connection with Keene, and the service of Mr. Pendexter. It will not be long until it will be best to put West Swanzy

and Westport into one charge with a pastor. They are only two and a half miles apart, and it would make an easy field for an earnest man, with plenty of people who have no church home, and a good chance for growth.

Dover District.

Greenland is greatly pleased with the services of Rev. F. A. Tyler, and will make up the claim this year without heavy strain. The Epworth League chapter, under President Persons, is doing excellent work.

Portsmouth Methodism is moving in the direction of a permanent improvement of church property. The man whom the Bishop appointed to this pastorate seems heartily appreciated by all. The quarterly conference enthusiastically and unanimously by a rising vote asked for his reappointment, and the young folks heartily approve, as we learned at a largely attended reception given to the presiding elder, Feb. 8.

Exeter, so writes Rev. J. H. Emerson, has been greatly blessed by the work of the Christian Crusaders, begun Jan. 7. They are wise, humble, diligent, very prayerful, patient and efficient. Over one hundred have been at the altar, and most of them have professed conversion. Many backsliders also have been reclaimed. Crowds have been in attendance during all the services.

Grace Church, Haverhill, has opened a special Gospel campaign for the salvation of the lost, and we are hoping to see unite all for genuine Gospel work as to win many to the way of faith.

Chaplain Wilkins' services at Garden St. Church, Lawrence, are very highly appreciated. He never fails to preach an excellent sermon, and the Sunday congregations are holding up well. The pew agent reports a net increase of one seat rented during the ten months past.

G. W. N.

Vermont Conference.

Montpelier District.

Mrs. A. H. Webb, president of Vermont Conference W. H. M. S., recently visited five charges on Montpelier District, speaking in the interest of the Society. One auxiliary was organized with enthusiasm, and three others were encouraged and strengthened. One auxiliary took the only "appeal" that Mrs. Webb carried. Supplies were promised by three other places. The remaining one gave aid to the Conference beneficiary fund. The district officers are very grateful for this assistance from our efficient and self-sacrificing president, and hope that the interest thus awakened will bear much fruit. Mrs. Webb said, what all auxiliaries will find to be true, "If they will work, they will grow." Mrs. GERTRUDE MCGLAFFLIN, Sec.

St. Johnsbury District.

Williamstown.—Special meetings are being held, with the best interest prevailing seen during the present pastorate. Pastor Sherburne is now the only resident evangelical pastor in town, the Congregationalists being without a shepherd.

Canaan.—The work here is progressing along all lines. It has grown to such an extent that a division of the charge is contemplated. Rev. E. J. Gale is unanimously desired back for another year. He is getting an unusually strong hold upon the people.

Cabot.—New stained-glass windows have been placed in the church edifice. This advance, together with the introduction of the pipe organ and the necessary changes thereto, combine to render the interior of the church vastly more attractive.

Hardwick.—The annual donation for Rev. W. B. Smithers was to occur Feb. 10. As Mr. Smithers is very popular, it is easy to imagine a large success. He is now preaching a series of Sunday evening sermons on the prophet Daniel.

East Ellmore.—Rev. N. A. Ross is held in high esteem by his parishioners here, as is evidenced by the recent present of a \$40 fur overcoat. There is a good religious interest prevailing.

Plainfield.—Miss Rosa, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cooper, has been ill, but is now happily recovering.

Woodbury.—The return of Rev. N. A. Ross is unanimously desired for another year. The congregations are constantly increasing here, and also at all other points where he preaches, and he has the confidence of the people of the entire community.

Presiding Elder Hamilton is now on his last round, and is hustling for all he is worth. If any one thinks the position to be a sinecure, let him try it for himself. As a specimen of the way in which Mr. Hamilton works, it may be mentioned that he left home at 8.30 A. M. on Friday and returned home at 5.30 P. M. the following Monday, during which interval he had attended eight quarterly conferences, preached three times, conducted three sacramental services, rode ninety-six miles by team over a rough and bad road, besides holding altar services, addressing Sunday-schools, cheering discouraged preachers and people, and writing letters to those in the field.

Boltonville.—Rev. G. C. McDougall is active and efficient in his work at this place and West Newbury, and his people are a unit in wishing his reappointment for another year.

St. Johnsbury Centre.—Revival meetings with increasing success are now being held. Pastor Clark and wife were generously remembered by grateful parishioners at Christmas.

Lyndon.—The following from the Republican of Feb. 3 shows how a recent Sunday evening was observed: "Christian Endeavor Sunday was observed in the M. E. Church last Sunday evening. About fifty children were present, together with the members of the Junior Endeavor Society. The exercises, conducted by Willie Paris, president of the Society, assisted by other members, were very interesting."

Barre.—A five weeks' series of revival meetings closed Feb. 5. During this time the local Free Methodist pastor preached once, Presiding Elder Hamilton twice, Rev. Dr. E. M. Smith of the Seminary twice, Rev. Andrew Gillies of White River Junction four times, Rev. Wm. M. Newton of Waterbury five times, and the pastor twenty-one times. Thirty-seven roses for prayers during the series of meetings. Most of them were forward at the altar, and seem to be doing well.

TOBACCO WAS THE REAL CAUSE

But parents are sometimes to blame for a son's use of it. Old slaves can stop it as well by taking SURE-QUIT, the popular antidote chewing gum remedy for tobacco habit. See a box, nearly all druggists. Booklet and sample free. Bureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

New England Conference.

Boston Preachers' Meeting.—The Preachers' Meeting opened with only a handful of members present, and Dr. Spencer, the first speaker, had to commence his address to an almost empty house. The number of hearers grew, however, as the facts were recounted, showing the work, methods and needs of the Church Extension Society which the church needs to know. Dr. Spencer was followed by Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, of Gammon Theological Seminary, who in a brief but forcible address spoke of the aspirations and efforts of his race towards moral and intellectual advancement and prophesied the emergence in time of a true, pure and progressive manhood. Dr. Young, editor of the Central Christian Advocate, contented himself with brotherly greetings, as the time had gone. A resolution was passed that the meeting observe in some suitable manner the 77th birthday of Bishop Foster, and a committee was appointed for the purpose.

South District.

Boston Highlands, Winthrop St. Church.—The fourth quarterly conference was held on the 11th inst. A large representation of the members were present. The pastor, Rev. E. M. Taylor, D. D., presented a very encouraging report of the work in the several departments for the year. In the previous five months 30 had united with the church by letter, 8 from probation, 30 on probation—total 68. The treasurer reported that all expenses for the financial year 1896 had been liquidated, and the estimated liabilities for 1897 were provided for. The question of introducing individual communion cups, which had been previously considered, was freely and harmoniously discussed, and they were adopted by a large majority vote. The high appreciation of Dr. Taylor's pastorate was enthusiastically presented to the presiding elder, and his return for the coming Conference year requested by a unanimous and rising vote.

Boston, Swedish Tabernacle, Ferdinand St.—This church is enjoying a glorious season. The congregation is increasing and souls are being converted. Sunday, Feb. 7, 12 persons (including probationers) joined the church, and others are coming. Rev. H. Hanson, pastor.

Dorchester St., South Boston.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, 20 were received into the church—4 by letter, 7 into full membership, and 15 on probation. The revival fire is still burning. Rev. A. H. Nazarian, pastor.

Jamaica Plain, St. Andrew's.—Feb. 7, the pastor, Rev. A. W. Nelson, received 1 person into the church from probation, 2 by letter, and 3 on probation. He also baptized 2 persons.

Brookline.—Rev. William I. Haren, pastor, announces the following unique theme for Sunday evenings in February: "The Ice King;" "Snow Drifts and Snow Shoes;" "Winter Fire-light;" "The Winds of Spring." Sunday, Feb. 14, two distinguished strangers preached in the church—Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, of St. Louis, in the morning, and Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, of Atlanta, in the evening.

East District.

Melrose.—Dr. Dorchester writes: "This church is enjoying a year of remarkable prosperity. It never had larger and more deeply interested congregations, and the ministry of Dr. Leonard is greatly enjoyed. The recent revival services occupied the whole of January, the pastor preaching continuously, with no evangelistic aid. He is a preacher, an evangelist, and a pastor, all in one. It seems good to see a minister conducting his own revival services. The results have been over fifty seekers, of all classes, and a great and substantial betterment of the church. The current finances of the year are all provided for, and the benevolences have all advanced. The Sunday-school was never more prosperous. The Centre school numbers 663, besides another, at Swan's Pond, with 102, and another, at Upham Hill, with 174—total 939, with a total average attendance of 686 during the month of January. Several prominent members have passed away from earth within the year, but more are being raised up."

Winthrop.—The work goes happily with this church. Special revival services were held during January with excellent results. Eleven probationers have been received since January. Rev. C. W. Blackett, pastor.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

About a month ago I saw an advertisement in a religious paper where Dept. 4 of the Iron City Dish Washer Co., of Sta. A, Pittsburg, Pa., wanted a few good agents to sell their latest improved dish washer. I wrote them and they sent me full particulars how to sell the household article. When the machine arrived I showed it to my neighbors, and I took orders in every home that I visited. It is the easiest thing to sell, and without any previous experience in selling anything, I sold a dozen the first day. I gave them full particulars how to sell it, and I found that by following their instructions I did well. The machine washes and dries the dishes in less time than it takes to boil them. Then a woman don't have to put her hands in the greasy dish water, and every one knows how disagreeable that is. I am making lots of money selling the dish washer, and any other energetic person can do the same. Write them for circulars.

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This board stands 70 inches in height and is of Solid White Oak. It has all the outfit of the most expensive patterns. There is a broad top shelf and side shelves for a pitcher, with glasses, a coffee urn, a chocolate mug or a can.

The mirror is beveled French plate. There is a lined partitioned silver drawer. The closet has shelves and every drawer is dust proof. Separate looks; polished brass mountings; extra stout castors; hand carved panels and gallery.

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THE MUSICAL VISITOR

for March will contain a supplement of Easter Anthems. Price 15 cents.

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will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

Our Book Table.

The Biblical Illustrator—Second Corinthians. By Rev. Joseph S. Exell, M.A. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. Price, \$2.

Dr. Exell is a peculiar expositor. He carefully studies and analyzes a book, bringing into relief the principles which underlie the text, and then expounds these principles or Gospel truths by anecdotes, similes, emblems and illustrations. The commentary is, therefore, unique and suggestive. The illustrations are scientific, geographical, historical and homiletic, gathered from foreign literature. The preacher and teacher will find the volume a valuable treasury of material for Biblical illustration and exposition. Other volumes have gone before, and the author is reaching well on toward the end of the great Book.

Notes, Critical and Explanatory, on the Greek Text of Paul's Epistles. Text of Tischendorf compared with that of Westcott and Hort. By James H. Boies, D. D., LL. D. Edited by Nathan E. Wood, D. D. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. Price, \$2.

The author of this commentary was long known as a scholar of rare learning and judgment in New Testament exposition. The work appeared in two volumes in 1881, and at once found favor with careful students of the original Scriptures. After repeated issues it is now brought out in one handsome volume under the editorship of Dr. Wood. The author gives a running commentary on the Greek text at once learned, lucid, reverent, and fearless. Without being warped by human interpretations, he is intent on finding the sense of the author and setting it forth in a terse and expressive form. Dr. Boies died Feb. 9, 1896. Though dead, he will long speak through the pages of this excellent volume of "Notes."

Quo Vadis: A Narrative of the Time of Nero. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. Price, \$2.

The author has already become famous, even in America, by works of fiction on his own country. In this instance he has made a new and dangerous venture in attempting to portray the age of Nero in a historic romance. He has touched a crucial period in the world's history. Christianity, like a young giant, was girding itself to become the master of the world. The age was one of moral and material conflict; the most materialistic civilization of history was being penetrated and silently modified by the light and life of the Gospel. The author is not wanting in the qualities requisite to deal with so great a subject. Rome is the majestic background of his story, while Christianity gazes steadily into the distant future. The movement is rapid and striking. The broad canvas he has hung up is crowded with incident and alive with action. We have no romance just like him. He is not Scott, though he reminds one of the great wizard; he is not Dumas, though he recalls his facility, dash and spontaneity. We shall have to take him up as a new type of writer. His marvelous word-painting is the work of Slavic genius.

In the Tiger Jungle, and Other Stories. By Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M. D., D. D. Introduction by Rev. Francis B. Clark, D. D. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. Price, \$1.

India is a land of marvels. It has many people curiously mixed on its plains and an abundance of wild animals in its mountains and jungles. There are strange stories of adventure and hairbreadth escape. This volume contains twenty-three stories of missionary experience among the Telugus or aborigines by a man who has long been a missionary among them. The author knows how to tell a story, and he has some remarkable stories to tell. The lad who wants a wonder-book will be sure to devour this one.

Magazines.

The Magazine of Art for February is a beautiful number, profusely illustrated. "Requiemists," from the painting by A. C. G. R. A., is given as a frontispiece. Another full-page picture is "Persimmon," in colors, drawn and engraved by W. N. P. Nicholson. F. G. Stephens presents a first paper, with seven illustrations, descriptive of "The Collection of Mr. W. Cuthbert Quilter, M. P." "Mr. Starkie Gardner and his Work" is considered by Walter Shaw Sparrow. Five striking illustrations of the work of Franz Stuck, with portrait, and a sketch of his career by Paul Schultze-Naumburg, are given. Besides the foregoing are: "The River Ayr," "Drawn with the Mouth: Mr. Bartram Hiles," "Original Lithography: The Revival on the Continent," "Illustrated Volumes," "The Art Movement," "Notes and Queries," and the "Chronicle of Art." (Caseell Publishing Co.: 31 East 17th St., New York.)

The February issue of St. Nicholas is the Midwinter Holiday number. Frances Courtenay Baylor begins a new serial for girls entitled, "Miss Nina Barrow." George Kennan, in "A Siberian Soiree," relates one of his experiences in the wilds of that country. Julia Taft Bayne furnishes a paper about "Willie and Ted Lincoln." George H. Yenowine has an article upon "The Birthplace of President Lincoln," with illustrations of scenes connected with the boyhood of the Emancipator. "An Alarm of Fire by Telegraph," a sketch of child life in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco entitled, "Ah Gao's New Year's Celebration," "The Tale of the Discontented Weathercock," are other articles of interest. New chapters appear in the serials: "Master Skylark," "June's Garden," "The Last Three Soldiers," and "The True

Story of Marco Polo." (Century Co.: New York.)

The Land of Sunshine for January has for a frontispiece a photograph by Miss Nora Pettibone entitled, "Sycamore and Mistletoe." The opening article is upon "The Chinese Woman in America." This is followed by "Modjeska's Mountain Home;" the tenth paper in "The Southwestern Wonderland," by the editor; "California Mountain Ferns;" "Historical Department" (Regulations for the government of California, 1781; "In the Lion's Den." (Land of Sunshine Publishing Co.: 501-503 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal.)

The American Kitchen for February contains a large amount of practical wisdom regarding domestic science. A portrait of Helen Campbell is given as a frontispiece. Among the topics treated are: "Household Labor as Exercise," Maud March and Mary Roberts Smith; "Our Bodies and How to Use Them," Edith M. Whitmore; "Housekeeping at the Hudson Bay Company's Post," Emma Shaw Colclough; "The Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning," Ellen H. Richards and S. Maria Elliott; "Edible Fungi," Hollis Webster; "Southern Prize Recipes," Lucy C. Andrews. The "From Day to Day" dept., conducted by Mrs. Lincoln, is filled with tested recipes. (Home Science Publishing Company: 485 Tremont St., Boston.)

The Bookman for February is, as usual, packed with fresh literary news, chit-chat and articles. Portraits are given of Walt Whitman, William Dean Howells, Israel Zangwill, "Lucas Malet," and Herbert E. Hamblin; also illustrations of the homes of Longfellow, Lowell and Emerson, and of Longfellow's study. The poetry of the number is by Robert Cameron Rogers, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Thomas Walsh and John B. Tabb. The first paper in the series of "American Bookmen" is upon Washington Irving, and is embellished with twelve illustrations. Under "Living Critics" (XII) W. D. Howells receives critical treatment at the hands of Harry Thurston Peck. A first paper upon "Old Boston Booksellers" is furnished by Edwin M. Bacon. "Chronicle and Comment," "Reviews of New Books," "Novel Notes," and "The Bookman's Table," are well-filled departments. (Dodd, Mead & Company: 5th Ave. and 21st St., New York.)

The February Century is a midwinter number, enriched by installments of three interesting stories—the conclusion of Marion Crawford's novelette, "The Rose of Yesterday;" the fourth part of Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne;" and the continuation of Gen. Horace Porter's recollections of Grant in the field. The short stories are: "A Man and Some Others," a tale of the Western plains by Stephen Crane, and "Miss Selina's Settlement," a story of New York society by Mrs. Burton Harrison. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer's "Places in New York" ranges from the slums to the opera. Capt. Mahan describes "The Battle of Copenhagen." Charles de Kay has a curious study on the Serbian Swamp, Vendland. "A Tropic Climax" is a second paper on Jamaica by Julian Hawthorne. Gen. S. D. Lee, Wheeler, Alexander, Law, Buell, Howard and Cox contribute to a symposium upon "Why the Confederacy Failed." (Century Company: New York.)

The midwinter number of Health Culture—Dec., Jan., Feb.—is filled with interesting and helpful hints and suggestions regarding health. "Poisons and Stimulants," "Effect of Diet and Digestion upon the Hair and Skin," "Training for Longevity," "The Business Man and his Breakfast," "The Wastes of Digestion," "Facial Development," "Catarrh," "Household Hygiene," "Colds, Health and Underclothing," "Cycling for Health," are some of the topics treated. (Health-Culture Company: 341 Fifth Ave., New York.)

The February Donahoe's Magazine presents as a leading article an account of the work of education done by the Order of the Sacred Heart, by Miss Virginia Tatnell Peacock. The second paper in "Presidential Ad-

ministrations of the Past" appears, written by Theodore Benton. Other topics this month are: "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," "Ireland, Past and Future," "Restricted Immigration," and "The Cuban Trouble," with short stories, sketches and poems. (Donahoe's Magazine Company: Boston, Mass.)

What to Eat, for February, is gay with red and black illustrations. The table of contents includes: "Winter Bill of Fare," Juliet Corson; "Menus and Recipes," Lena Lindsay Pepper; "A Breakfast with Raffaelli," Isabel McDougal; "Food and Digestion" (IV), Alice M. Perry, M. D.; "A Cure for Love," E. C. Relp; "A Japanese Dinner," Mrs. Robert P. Porter; "Dark Deductions," W. Oakly Stout. (Pierce & Pierce: 332 Lumber Exchange Building, Minneapolis, Minn.)

A new claimant for public favor in the magazine world is Art—a very attractive ten-cent monthly of practical art, devoted to the classroom, the workshop, and the home. The department of "Art in the Classroom" is especially intended for beginners in the study of free-hand charcoal and crayon drawing, pen and wash drawing for book and magazine illustrating, painting in water-colors and oils, etching, etc. "Art in the Workshop" is devoted to the needs of the art artisan; to technical instruction and industrial art. "Art in the House" treats of the principles of home decoration and their practical application. The contents for February is full and varied. Among other topics we mention: "Drawing for Reproduction," "How to Draw from the Cast," "Painting in Pastel," "Flower Painting in Water Colors," "How Designs are Applied to Fabrics," "Design in Carpets," "Modeling in Clay," "Early Lessons in China Painting," "Treatment of Vestibule, Hall and Staircase," etc. (Art Publishing Co.: 411 Pearl St., New York.)

In the Arena for February the leading contribution is upon "The New Education," by Dr. W. T. Harris. Paul Tyner writes upon "The Civic Church." John H. Musick answers the inquiry, "Should Hawaii be Annexed?" There is a very interesting and suggestive symposium upon "A Court of Medicine and Surgery." (Arena Publishing Co.: Boston.)

The Missionary Review for February is quite full on China. F. B. Shawe, in "The Siege of Tibet," describes the missionary approaches to that mountain land. Dr. William Ashmore considers "China—Past, Present and Future." Mrs. Geo. S. Hays tells of "The Women of China—Heathen and Christian." Rev. Daniel L. Gifford discusses the question of polygamy as it presents itself to the missionaries in the East. Rev. Arthur H. Smith dwells on "Barriers to Progress in China." These various articles make a full canvass of the field, with the helps and hindrances, hopes and discouragements. The editor-in-chief has an illustrated paper on "The Keswick Movement" in favor of spiritual religion, led by R. Pearall Smith. The International Department is devoted almost exclusively to the work in China. The "Field of Monthly Survey" tells of the opium curse, and the Gospel in China and Formosa. The editorial notes and general intelligence round out the number. (Funk & Wagnalls Company: New York.)

The Forum for February, which is an unusually strong and pertinent number, contains the following papers: "Future of the Democratic Organization," Senator David B. Hill; "The Present and Future of Cuba," Fidel G. Pierra; "Evils to be Remedied in our Consular Service," Hon. William Woodville Rockhill; "Ladies' Clubs in London," Alice Zimmern; "The Results of Cardinal Satolli's Mission," Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn; "Economy of Time in Teaching," Dr. J. M. Rice; "Speedy Financial and Currency Reform Imperative," Hon. Charles N. Fowler; "The Cure for a Vicious Monetary System," Senator W. A. Pepper; "Poe's Opinion of 'The Raven,'" Joel Benton; "The Criminal in the Open," Josiah Flynt; "The New Memoirs of Edward Gibbon," Frederick Harrison.

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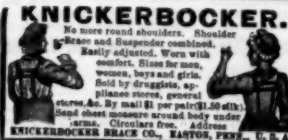
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WHERE HISTORY IS BEING MADE.

The attention of the whole country at the present time is turned toward the National Capital where so many questions of great public interest are being debated by both houses of Congress. The personally conducted tours operated under the management of the Royal Blue Line afford an opportunity for every one to visit Washington under the most favorable conditions and at a minimum of expense. The parties start Tuesday, Feb. 16th, Thursday, March 18th Friday, April 2d and Tuesday, May 4th. The rate of \$27.00 from Boston pays for transportation to Washington and return, staterooms, meals en route, transfers, FIVE DAYS at the Riggs House, Ebbitt House or Willard's, side trip to Alexandria and Mount Vernon, a stop at Philadelphia and privilege of stop-over in New York as long as desired. Rates in proportion are made from other points in New England. Although the rate is low, the accommodations are absolutely first class and the managers cater to the best people.

A special "Inauguration Tour" has been arranged for March 30, and two tours to Old Point Comfort and Washington will leave March 28th and April 20th. Illustrated Itinerary and further information can be obtained from A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington St., Boston.

\$3,400.00 CASH AND GIVEN FREE PRIZES EACH MONTH

As follows: 4 First Prizes, each of \$100 Cash - \$400.00 20 Second " " " \$100 PERC. Bicycles - 2,000.00 40 Third " " " \$25 Gold Watches - 1,000.00 Cash and Prizes given each month - \$3,400.00

Total given during 12 mos. 1897, \$40,800.00

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THE BICYCLES are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, made by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. The Gold Watches are made by Hartford Time, First Class, Nickel Lamp, New Hampshire Bell, Standard Movement, and Best Case available.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

Obituaries.

Bragdon.—The church in Corinth, Me., met with a great loss in the death of Emma J. Bragdon, who left the earthly home for the "place prepared," Sept. 16, 1896.

Miss Bragdon was reared in a Christian home. Her parents were among the fruits of the most extensive revival ever witnessed in this town, during the pastorate of Rev. George Pratt in 1837. Her father died in the faith. Her aged mother and an only brother survive her, both worthy members of the church.

Miss Bragdon was converted in childhood, uniting with the church under the pastorate of Rev. S. C. Elliot. Her attachment to the church was strong and abiding, her perception of duty was clear and well-defined, and claims for service were cheerfully met. Quiet and unassuming, her life was an expression of a belief in the power of the Gospel to refine and make beautiful a human life. Her friends were drawn to her by a sweet, amiable disposition. These attachments were lasting.

The closing months of life were full of intense suffering, but it was borne with Christian fortitude and patience. J. W. DAY.

Colliston.—Mrs. William Colliston was born in Nova Scotia, June 12, 1845, and died in Barton, Vt., Jan. 19, 1897.

Mrs. Colliston was converted and united with the M. E. Church in Barton under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. H. W. Worthen, and from that time was a consistent and devoted Christian lady, ready for every good word and work. She was a lady of rare qualities of mind and heart, whose sympathetic nature won for her a host of friends. She took great interest in the welfare of the church. She was the efficient president of the Ladies' Aid Society, and always did her work faithfully and well.

Her translation from earth to heaven came suddenly and unexpectedly, but while it was a great shock to her friends, it was in harmony with her frequently-expressed desire that her departure might be of that character. The day preceding her death she attended church and Sunday school, and to all appearance was in her usual health. At 9 P. M. she retired, complaining of a severe headache; a little later she suffered a shock from which she never regained consciousness, and at 3 A. M. the next morning she joined the blood-washed throng "in the summer-land on high."

In her death the church and community sustain a great loss. She leaves a husband, and brothers and sisters, to mourn her departure, and they have the sincere sympathy of the church and community in their great sorrow. May He who has said, "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee," comfort their hearts, while they "sorrow not as others who have no hope." WM. E. DOUGLASS.

Dwelly.—Fred Dwelly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dwelly, was born in East Machias, Maine, Aug. 4, 1878, and died Jan. 2, 1897, aged 18 years and 5 months.

Fred was of a quiet disposition, but possessed those qualities which endeared him to all who formed his acquaintance. He was an energetic boy and young man, making marked progress in his studies; and, having finished the common school, he entered Washington Academy in the fall of '94. But before he had hardly become accustomed to the higher school life, he was stricken down with diabetes. Weary, sacrificing and self-denying have been the years since, but he was patient through it all.

Converted at the East Machias camp-meeting in 1894, he was received on probation Aug. 30 of that year, and later into full membership, by his pastor, Rev. E. A. Glidden. He was an active member of the Jacksonville Chapter of the Epworth League, which, with the church and community, have met with a great loss in his death. He was a young man who loved God with all his heart, and was not backward in speaking of his departure from this world to the mansion on high.

A little more than two months ago this family was afflicted in the death of their older son, Herman, who after only a few days of sickness passed to the land on high. These two sons leave to mourn their loss a father and mother and a little sister.

The funeral occurred Jan. 4, at the home, his pastor, Rev. A. B. Carter, officiating, assisted by Rev. H. F. Harding, Congregationalist. A. B. CARTER.

Miliken.—Edward Miliken was born in Farmington, Me., April 1, 1816, and died in New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 22, 1896.

Mr. Miliken was of good Methodist stock, and had a brother and brother-in-law in the Methodist ministry. He was converted in boyhood.

In 1837 he married Lucia A. Bacon, of Winthrop, Me. Six sons were born to them, three of whom survive him. Two sons were killed in the service of their country.

Mr. Miliken moved to Massachusetts in 1846, and to New Bedford in 1850. He united with the Methodist Church on the same day with his two eldest sons. He represented the city in the Massachusetts Legislature two years, and was alderman and common councilor in New Bedford several years. He held official relation to the church for many years as trustee and steward, and was always deeply interested in its work and constant in his attendance upon its services.

His closing sickness was attended with much suffering, but he was sustained through it all by unwavering trust in God. His faithful companion for nearly sixty years was permitted to minister to him with untiring care and affection, and is sustained in her affliction by the prospect of a blessed reunion with husband and children "when the shadows are a little longer grown." E. TIRRELL.

Nanton.—Rev. Richard L. Nanton was born in Antigua, British West Indies, Sept. 5, 1851, and died in Richmond, Vt., of consumption, Jan. 5, 1897.

Mr. Nanton was converted under the labors of Bishop Wm. Taylor about the year 1868. In his twenty-fourth year he came to Boston, with the intention of becoming a minister of the Gospel. Soon after, while listening to the Word as presented by Rev. Mr. McDonald, he received the baptism of the Holy Ghost. In 1879 he began his earnest and successful labors for the Master, taking his first appointment under Presiding Elder W. W. Marsh of the East Maine Conference. In 1883 he was ordained local deacon by Bishop Foss and admitted on trial. Passing all his examinations with honor, he was admitted to full connection and ordained traveling elder by Bishop Walden in 1887. In 1890 he was transferred to the Vermont Conference, where

he labored with great acceptability until a few months before his death.

Sept. 25, 1892, he married Miss Hannah T. Randall, of Maine, a young lady of excellent attainments and consecrated Christian character.

Mr. Nanton was a consecrated worker, a close student, a good thinker, a man of deep convictions, and a fearless preacher. No year of his service passed without seals to his ministry. At Glenwood, Me., where previous to his labors there was no church or religious service, today there is a thriving society—a regular Methodist appointment, that, under God, is wholly the result of his work.

He loved the service of the Master, the work of the ministry, and to lay it down at the imperative demand of disease was a very heavy cross; but through all he was able to say, "He makes no mistake; His will, not mine, be done;" and in a triumphant faith he stepped across the mystic line that separates the seen from the unseen to receive at the Master's hand the crown of faithful service. F. A. SMITH.

Jones.—Rev. W. Drury Jones was born in Temple, Maine, March 7, 1815, and died in East Douglas, Mass., Jan. 7, 1897, aged 82 years and 10 months.

When seventeen years of age he was converted and united with the M. E. Church. Seven years later he felt called to preach, and after spending two years in study he received his first appointment. He became a member of the Maine Conference in 1841, and was stationed successively at Bethel, Sweden, Harrison, Hiram, Kennebunk, Kittery and Alfred.

In 1852 he changed his relation from that of a traveling preacher to that of a local preacher, and the same year took up his residence in East Douglas, Mass., where he preached one year for the Wesleyan Methodists. He was a devoted, earnest Christian worker, possessed of more than average ability, and met with considerable success in all of his appointments. The town of Douglas honored him by electing him to the office of school-committee, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, and tax collector, and one year he represented his district in the General Court with much acceptance.

June 29, 1841, he was united in marriage with Mary Sawyer, who died Feb. 28, 1885. Four children were born to them—two sons and two daughters—of whom a son and daughter still survive.

After a lingering sickness there came two weeks of intense suffering, and then he passed on to the rest that refresheth for the people of God.

Wheeler.—Mrs. Sarah H. Wheeler entered into rest, Jan. 14, 1897, from New London, Conn., aged 54 years.

Mrs. Wheeler was received into full membership in the New London Church, with her husband, Oct. 4, 1885, during the pastorate of Rev. J. E. Hawkins. She was a beautiful woman in appearance, beautiful in her home, and beautiful in the church of the Lord Jesus. She occupied the position of president of the Ladies' Sewing Circle, was a teacher in the Sabbath-school, a very helpful worker in the Mercy and Help department of the League, and in practical touch with our whole church life. She is much missed.

A devoted husband and son are left behind, who, amid their sorrow, are rejoicing in hope of an eternal reunion. R. POVEY.

Derby.—Miss Mary Ann Derby, aged 90 years, 11 months, and 17 days, died in Alfred, Me., Jan. 11, 1897.

Miss Derby was born in Belfast, Me., and went to York, Me., in her early childhood, and resided there about fifty years. She then moved to Alfred, and entered the family of her cousin, the late Silas Derby, Esq. She was one of the original members of the Methodist society in York, and continued a member of the church there until her death. Two only of the original members now remain—Mrs. H. H. Kingsbury and Mrs. Louise Bliss.

Miss Derby was a woman of kind heart and generous nature. All who knew her learned to appreciate and love her. While she was a Christian life of broad sympathies, she was especially interested in all that pertained to the prosperity and stability of Methodism. Through a Christian life of sixty years she advocated, supported and loved Methodism. She was born into the Methodist Church, continued in it, died in it, and went to heaven from it. Her life was consistent, her end was peace.

The funeral services were conducted by her pastor at the house of Mrs. Sarah H. Lewis, who so kindly and tenderly ministered to her wants for the past four years, and who interned her in York, by the side of her mother. W. S. J.

Davidson.—Lydia (Jackman) Davidson was born in Thetford, Vt., Aug. 24, 1810, and died in Colebrook, N. H., Nov. 26, 1896, aged 86 years, 3 months and 2 days.

March 23, 1838, Lydia Jackman became the wife of John Davidson. Several years of their married life were spent in southern New Hampshire; later they removed to the region about Dixville Notch, living in Errol, Columbia, and finally in East Colebrook. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Davidson has made her home with different relatives, the last years with her daughter, Mrs. Marie Titus, at Factory Village, Colebrook.

Converted when a young woman, Mrs. Davidson united herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for more than sixty years lived an earnest Christian life, showing great interest in the work of the church and all things that bless mankind. Of a cheerful and loving disposition, she endeavored herself to the entire community. The aged, the strong and active, and the young, found delight in her company, so that all sadly miss "Grandma" Davidson.

For some time she had been breaking physically, and a few hours before the neighborhood awoke on Thanksgiving morning, "Grandma" Davidson, beloved of all who knew her, passed to the land of eternal day. Her mind was clear to the last and her passing was as quiet and peaceful as the sleep of a babe. She looked upon death without the slightest fear or dread because she believed the Scriptures and had implicit trust in the Saviour.

The funeral was conducted by her pastor, Rev. Geo. R. Locke. Just as the sun was setting behind Mt. Monadnock we committed her body to the earth, looking forward to the resurrection and the reunion of friends.

Mrs. Davidson was one of a circle of six brothers and sisters over seventy-three years of

age, five surviving her. She leaves two sons—Col. H. P. Davidson, of Chicago, and Austin J. Davidson, of California—and two daughters—Mrs. Laurette B. Jordan, of California, and Mrs. Marie Titus, of Colebrook. May the spirit of the mother abide with them and her Saviour comfort them! G. R. L.

One reason why Scott's Emulsion cures weak throats, weak lungs, makes rich blood, and strengthens puny and delicate children is because all its parts are mixed in so scientific a manner that the feeblest digestion can deal with it. This experience has only come by doing one thing for nearly 25 years.

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Dr. F. A. ROBERTS, Waterville, Me., says: "Have found it of great benefit in nervous diseases—nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, and think it is giving great satisfaction when it is thoroughly tried."

Review of the Week.

Tuesday, February 9.

- Ex-Gov. Long accepts the office of Secretary of the Navy.
- Two members of the Dominion Cabinet visit Washington in the interest of reciprocity.
- The Prince of Wales presents to Explorer Nansen a special gold medal voted to him by the Royal Geographical Society.
- Mr. C. T. Borden relieves the glut in the print-cloth market by buying up the entire stock on hand in the Fall River mills, valued at about \$1,000,000.
- The Senate by a vote of 57 to 1 passes the Texas Court bill over the President's veto; the consideration of the Arbitration Treaty begun in executive session.
- During a storm off Cape Hatteras Admiral Bunce's fleet loses four men; six more injured.

Wednesday, February 10.

- The Postal Telegraph Company sued for \$25,000 damages because of a blunder in a message which led to suicide.
- Brazilian soldiers fire on a party of French miners found on disputed territory.
- India's famine prevails over a larger area than was ever before thus afflicted.
- A riot in Hamburg; the striking dock laborers have a battle with the police; two killed, nineteen seriously hurt.
- Woman Suffrage bill defeated in Nebraska.
- The House passes the revised immigration bill.

Thursday, February 11.

- Secretary Olney said to have declined the Harvard professorship.
- The electoral count made in joint session of Congress; McKinley and Hobart officially declared to be elected.
- An amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution to be reported to the Legislature, giving full suffrage to women.
- Torpedo boat No. 6 makes over 28 knots on her trial trip.
- Prince George of Greece sails for Crete with a torpedo fleet.
- The Senate passes the Agricultural bill; the Nicaragua Canal bill withdrawn for this session.

Friday, February 12.

- Mr. John D. Rockefeller offers to give \$250,000 towards the debt of the Baptist missionary societies on condition that the balance of \$230,000 is raised by July 1.
- Greece announces her intention of protecting Crete from the Turks.

—The Senate passes the Consular bill; the House discusses the money question and passes the Fortifications bill.

—One of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, damaged by fire.

—Postmaster General Wilson elected president of Washington and Lee University, Va.

—Suicide, in New York, of Capt. P. N. McGiffin, one of the heroes, on the Chinese side, in the Chinese-Japanese war; he was suffering from nervous prostration.

—Chauncey M. Depew elected chairman of the Board of Control of the Railway Pool.

—Clara Barton authorized by the Spanish government to go to Cuba to carry relief.

Saturday, February 13.

—France proposes a blockade of Crete.

—The 88th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln celebrated.

—In the Senate Mr. Morgan offers a resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty; the House passes the Post Office appropriation bill.

—Thomas M. Bram, the convicted murderer of Capt. Nash, denied a second trial.

—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani formally repudiates her letter of abdication.

Sunday, February 15.

—Death, at Adrian, Mo., of Gen. "Jo." Shelby, the well-known Confederate officer.

—Ex-Congressman John Randolph Tucker dies at Lexington, Va.

—The Senate passes a resolution to provide for a ship to carry contributed grain to India from San Francisco; the Arbitration Treaty amended and opposed; the House discusses the Sundry Civil bill.

—Turkish Consul Isagi of this city arrested in New York on a charge of embezzlement.

—One hundred and seventy-five Catholic priests in this city ask the Legislature to restrict the sale of liquor.

—Death, at Norwalk, Conn., of Gen. D. N. Couch, formerly a collector of this port.

—A Greek warship stops the Turkish transport "Fusad" from sailing from Candia to Canea, with munitions for the besieged garrison.

BOSTON SOCIAL UNION.

Ladies' Night.

A GENEROUS gathering assembled at the American House to celebrate Ladies' Night, last Monday evening. Grace was said by Rev. Hosea Hewitt. After the collation prayer was offered by Rev. J. T. McFarland, D. D., of New Britain, Conn.

Rev. Jesse Bowman Young, D. D., of St. Louis, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, was unexpectedly introduced and spoke briefly on "Our Debt to the Pioneers." He based his remarks upon his experience in visiting historic spots in New England. He recalled the time when men said they would die on the field to help on patriotism. He traced briefly the career of Jesse Lee. We ought to be grateful

for the Methodists of gigantic brain and earnest purpose who captured New England for the cause of Christ.

Rev. E. M. Taylor, D. D., presented a petition for the better observance of the Sabbath on behalf of the Sabbath Protective League. Miss Lillian B. Cooke then sang a contralto solo in an artistic and very pleasing manner.

The president, with a few prefatory remarks, presented one who has long been more than a champion and exponent of the colored race, but whose reputation has become as wide as the limits of the country—Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. He said, in part: The transition from the South to the North, not in miles, but in sentiment, was so great as to leave him in a whirl of perplexity. The world is moving, or the sun is moving—perhaps both. Great changes are going on, not all in the South. You sometimes have beautiful speech in the South in behalf of the Negro. Not everything said there, however, is based on fact. There are corners to be knocked off. All the sentiment of New England towards the black man does not prevail in the South; but the South is progressing. The speaker could report progress in actual fact, in heart and temper—progress in all lines making for peace and prosperity. He took for his general topic, "The Proper Kind of Education for the Negro." Limitations have been drawn for him. It has been said that rudimentary training only was necessary. We are doing better than that. "How much can the Negro learn?" was the question. His answer was, teach him as much as he is capable of learning; and he is capable of learning as much as the white man. What place is the Negro to fill in the State and community? Where is the black man to come in? Is there any nook he can fill? Is there any contribution he can make to further the interests of mankind? The Negro's place should not be discussed any more than the white man's place. The white man made his place and holds it. The red man, the yellow man, the black man, must each make and take his place. That place is to contribute to the good of man in the life of civilization. The black man had received the impression that when freedom came he would have a life of ease. He is now taught that labor is honorable. If he has the elements to become an educated man let him have the chance. It is asked, Shall he learn Greek and Latin, literature, the sciences, and all that goes to make a liberal education? There should be no bounds prescribed. Every leader of the Negro race of broad thought has been educated so far by Northern men and women and Northern money expended here or in the South. Not yet in a single case has any leader been educated in the South by Southern money. He intended no odious comparisons; he only stated a fact. The Negro is here to stay, and so he must be fitted for society. Dr. Bowen felt, as he looked at the beautiful temples and homes of the North, that it had been centuries reaching this high standard of culture. When he looked at the history of his own race—a history of servitude, with no past to revert to—he sometimes felt depressed. Yet he did look forward with courage. He

spoke in eloquent words of the work of Bishop Mallicote, pleasantly tracing his ancestry and comparing it with his own history. The Negroes propose to become ancestors themselves and reach forward to make something great for the kingdom of the Redeemer.

Miss N. Mabel Vella then sang a charming solo.

The next speaker was Rev. W. A. Spencer, D. D., of the Church Extension Society. Dr. Spencer has been often heard before the Social Union. His warm-hearted enthusiasm and his eloquent presentation of his topic are well known. He touched with skillful words upon the growth of the church. He took for an emblem the acorn, with the motto, "I am to be." He proceeded to glorify the progress of the church throughout the country, educationally and religiously. He amplified his topic, taking in the various fields of the church and recalling the glories of the present, drawn from the small beginnings of early days.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Mallicote.

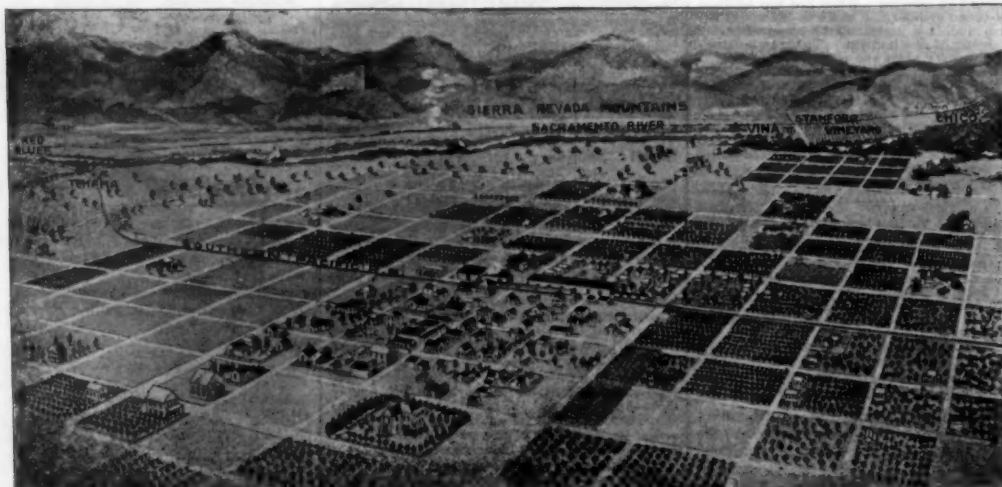
"Everything for the Garden"

Seems a broad term for any one firm to adopt, yet the widely known seed house of PETER HENDERSON & Co., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York, supply every want of the cultivator, both for the greenhouse and garden. In their handsome and comprehensive catalogue for 1897 (which by the way is their "Jubilee" number, the house having this year attained its fiftieth year), will be found offered, not only "everything for the garden," but all things needful for the farm as well. Our readers will miss it if they fail to send for this gorgeous catalogue, which may be had of PETER HENDERSON & Co., this their "Jubilee" year, free, on receipt of 10 cents (in stamps) to cover postage and mailing.

From a letter from Dr. S. L. Baldwin, written while in Mexico to Dr. Wm. Butler, we are privileged to take the following reference to the Assembly of Evangelical Workers, of which Dr. Butler writes on page 11:—

"This visit to Mexico has proved a most pleasant episode in my life, and a great inspiration. The Assembly of Evangelical Workers was a great success. To see about 60 missionaries—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Adventist, and Quakers—and 150 native workers, together in the building where the Inquisition once held sway, was wonderful. I was deeply impressed, as I sat there, with your magnificent courage and faith in buying these premises right in the heart of Mexico, and planting the Methodist Episcopal Church right where the Inquisition had done its worst, and that when the young republic was hardly 'out of the woods,' and your head was not over safe on your shoulders. The spirit of the Assembly was excellent. All hearts flowed together, and loyalty to the Master was uppermost. Our 'temple' was crowded at the Sunday-school rally on Sunday afternoon, and at the farewell meeting of the workers in the evening. The singing was glorious. The Assembly will have permanent and most beneficial results, especially in self-support and in denominational unity."

For those who believe that every conversion is attended with a spiritual convulsion, and for those who make the experience of St. Paul a model for all, Rev. F. B. Meyer had a practical and personal word in his sermon at Shawmut Church in this city. In speaking of his own conversion he said that he could not tell when it took place; very early in life, but he could not fix even the year. As a man knows that he is physically alive, though he may not be able to name the day he was born, so every soul born into the spiritual kingdom knows it, though not able to designate the date and place of that birth.



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of which place we here present
a bird's-eye view.

This delightfully situated spot invited to settlement those who would enjoy an ideal home in an ideal climate with an assured competence.

In *Zion's Herald* of Jan. 6, 1897, on page 16, we gave you our price, terms and plan.

In this presentation we give way to others, that you may benefit by their opinions.

If you want to learn more of this plan for home-building and investment, write and receive printed matter.

FOSTER & WOODSON,

Room 707 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

DR. MATTHEWS, an eminent physician, says:—

"The conformation and surroundings of Tehama County assure the health of its people. On either side are snow-capped mountains tempering the heated summer atmosphere and protecting our valley from the winter blizzards that prevail in the East. Located as we are at the head of the Sacramento Valley, we have a heavy southern slope, and consequently no sluggish or stagnant waterways. In the summer, owing to the absence of rains, there is no decomposition of vegetation which generates malaria. Our water is exceptionally pure, atmosphere light and dry, and weather generally fair. I have known people to be cured of asthma by simply residing in Tehama County. As to pulmonary trouble generally, the climate of the western part of the county has been proven to have not only a palliative, but a curative effect. If I were called upon by the government to locate a sanitarium for consumptives, I would place it in the western part of Tehama County, at a point easily accessible at all times of the year."

The Episcopal pastor says:—

"The climate of this locality is equal to any in the State; free from fogs, snow unknown, sicknesses rare. The natural advantages are superior to Southern California."

GEO. H. FLOURNOY, a pioneer fruit-grower, of Tehama County, says:—

"From my own observation and experience, having been engaged in the business in this county for the past nine years, I have to say that from \$150 to \$300 is a conservative estimate per acre per annum. Under very favorable circumstances the profits will be greater. Much, however, depends upon the adaptability of the soil, proper varieties as well as kind of fruit. Having known the land of Maywood Colony for more than twenty years, I can recommend it as excellent fruit and grape land, and I believe that from \$150 to \$300 per acre yearly can be relied upon without irrigation, after trees and vines arrive at maturity."

J. M. CRAWFORD, for years a letter-collector at Chicago, but now a resident of the colony, in writing to a friend under date of Feb. 23, 1896, says:—

"Our winter here has been grand and beautiful. Many of the fruit-trees are now sending forth their bursting buds from imprisoned cells, and the gentle rays of the sunshine transform them into fields of veritable bouquets."

WILL M. DOUD, of Wisconsin, says:—

"I found Maywood Colony up to, and on the whole exceeding, my expectations and your description."

JAMES FERLAY, manager of the Red Bluff Canning and Packing Company, says:—

"With my past experience of twenty years in all the fruit-producing counties in the State in the fruit-canning business, I claim there is no better county for growing all kinds of fruit than Tehama County. Particularly is this the case in the growing of orange and lemon cling-peaches, and no other county can approach it in the production of this class of fruit."

"It is a well-known fact that fruit grown without irrigation is far superior to that grown on irrigated land. Fruit grown without irrigation is much better for canning and shipping purposes."

"I can safely assure those contemplating coming to California and making Tehama County their home that they can produce abundance of fruit for all purposes without irrigation."

"When we take into consideration that the so-called 'Banner Counties' in the southern part of the State cannot even produce a pumpkin without water, and have to pay for water rights, besides paying for keeping in repair miles of ditches for irrigation, we feel that we have been abundantly favored by nature, for the reason that we have none of the above inconveniences to contend with, and that our fruit excels in every particular."

C. L. O'BRIEN, a former resident of Rockford, Ill., who has lived on the colony for over two years, under date of Jan. 6, says:—

"We are having a delightful winter, and we are enjoying it. What a contrast to our former winters in Illinois! I will say right here, California is good enough for me. Our rainy season has commenced in the last two weeks, and it has been pleasant; that is, it is warm and intermingled with sunshine. The grass has started and given mother earth a carpet of green. It is certainly a grand sight to stand here in the valley, and cast one's eyes about them, and see huge banks of snow on either side and to the north, when with us flowers are in bloom and ripe oranges are hanging on the trees. One coming from our blizzard-swept East can't help but think this is one step toward paradise. Eastern people of a splendid class continue to arrive and settle."

J. O. ST. CLAIR, of Michigan, says:—

"Your trees for their age showed the best growth, and looked the healthiest of any I saw in California. As an investment, taking into consideration the cost of your land and that in the southern part of the State, the advantage is all in your favor."

THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE WELCOME THE SECRET IS OUT.

Investigate when they buy.

WELCOME SOAP

courts investigation. If everybody investigated thoroughly, everybody would buy WELCOME SOAP.

It has no equal and is always reliable.



"It is no trick to sell WELCOME SOAP." The trick is "not to sell it."

"Inferior brands pay larger profits." This accounts for the expression, "Just as good." WELCOME SOAP has no equal, and there is no other Soap "Just as Good."

The Times are Out of Joint!

The craze is to buy cheap, inferior stuff of all kinds, and the dealer forces it on his customer for the EXTRA PROFIT.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

is nowhere better illustrated than in the SELECTION of SOAP. Buy fine Soap if you wish to economize. Many Soaps are poisonous to the skin and ruinous to the clothes, and are not cheap, even as a gift. You are SURE of the BEST when you buy the FAMOUS

Welcome Soap,

For it is absolutely Pure and will not injure the finest fabric or most delicate skin. There is more BORAX used in WELCOME SOAP annually than in all the rest of the Soaps manufactured in New England in two years.

Take Notice—That in most of stores you can't get WELCOME SOAP, unless you demand it, because inferior brands pay larger profits.

Have You tried the Superior New "WHITE CREST" Floating Soap, (the bicycle award name) it is a marvel of BEAUTY, PURITY and EFFICACY, and a luxury for the bath and for shaving.

If you try it, you will forever thank

CURTIS DAVIS & CO.,

Makers of the famous Welcome Soap.

ONE INDUSTRY

WHICH IS NOT OVERDONE.

Ask any thrifty housewife regarding the value of the quantity of poultry and eggs used in her family; then multiply that amount by the fourteen million families in the United States alone and you will be astonished at the magnitude and value of the great Poultry industry. While some families may use but a small amount, many others use a very large amount of choice poultry and fresh eggs.

Their use is a question of advanced civilization and knowledge of the hygienic value of foods, as shown by the much greater use of poultry products in large cities and towns by the most enlightened people of the world.

Notwithstanding the enormous quantities of eggs raised in the United States, the amount is not enough for our consumers of them. In the past three years nearly eight million dozen eggs have been imported, paying a duty of three to five cents per dozen for entry.

On the authority of statisticians, the foregoing fact and the much more important one, that the prices for choice poultry and eggs is now higher than ten years ago, shows that the business is not overdone. The value of the poultry products in this country increased from 118 million dollars in 1880 to 343 million dollars in 1895, taken at a valuation of fowls, 50 cents each; turkeys and ducks, \$1.00; eggs 12 cents per dozen.

Consider for a moment whether these prices are not much lower than families in and near to large towns are paying, and you will admit that the total value named for 1895 could easily be added to one half and still be conservative.

The demand for fresh eggs and choice poultry increases faster than the supply. In European countries where larger proportions of poultry and eggs are used than with us, the supply is furnished not by large farms, but by the multitude of people who live near to cities and towns. There are thousands of suburban families in the United States who may learn a lesson from this. Enough strictly fresh eggs ought to be raised by them for home use. Those having a suburban home with some land can easily raise a goodly number of eggs to sell in town each year and thus add to their income.

One of the best poultry authorities in America says women are the best chicken and egg raisers, simply because of their great care. In every egg and chicken rightly produced and sold there is "pin money for women." The whole secret lies in their patience with small things. Would a man bear all the trying details of caring for a family of small children? Never! So with a lot of tiny chicks, a woman's patience, affection and love for physical weakness win every time. Often a man fails to make hens pay; his wife takes them in hand and wins.

Statistics do not show how many, but it is a fact that a large majority of the successful poultry and egg raisers on farms, in city and village suburbs are women.

The money which any woman can obtain from poultry and eggs will afford a sure income; will supply many luxuries for herself and children; will lay the foundation for a nice savings bank account, or will pay for the better education of her children. Of all the pursuits open to women none will yield such prompt return or large profit—if rightly located—as raising poultry and eggs for market. Fresh eggs, choice chickens for broilers, ducks for roasters, always bring a high price. The supply has never yet equaled the demand.

Success is all a matter of care and attention to details, which are fully explained in the helpful, practical matter published in that true educator, FARM-POULTRY, a semi-monthly poultry paper, published by I. S. Johnson & Co., 35 Custom House St., Boston, Mass. It is the very best poultry paper in the world. From it any one can learn how to make money with a few hens or many, whether on the farm or in village or city suburb. Everything that the novice needs to know may be learned by studying its pages, and problems that puzzle the most experienced breeders are explained in its columns. Any person interested to learn more regarding this industry can obtain for 15cts. in stamps from the publishers as above, postage prepaid, a late sample copy of FARM-POULTRY and a twenty-five cent book, "A Living From Poultry."

A poultry raiser, no matter where located, cannot afford to be without that valuable paper. It is a practical, helpful guide to success. Edited by men and women who teach facts, not theories.

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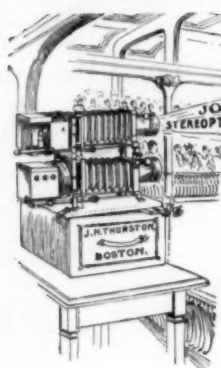
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The *Idaho World*, the oldest and best newspaper in Boise County, says of our Liberty mine: "It makes a much better showing than did the great Anaconda at the depth at which the Liberty is developed. The Anaconda has produced \$72,000,000 in copper and silver."

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